CHAUVIN

Pg. 1

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THE CHAUVINS OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY

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Chauvin
2

1

THE CHAUVINS OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY

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Much has been written of the Chauvin brothers who figure in the early history of New Orleans; not so much is known of two others, Jacques and Gilles, both of whom have a definite place in the history of the French colonization in North America and both of whom have descendants living in and around St. Louis. There is also a sister, Michelle, wife of Jacques Neveu, who figures in the early history of Illinois. It is to these three that we will confine ourselves in this article giving only enough of the others to put our three in their proper places in the family.

Pierre Chauvin and Marthe Autreuil, of Montreal, were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom figure in the history of Louisiana and Illinois. They are:

1. Barbe Therese born 1665. She married Ignace Hubert de Bellair and both of them appear to have been in Louisiana at one time although both returned to Montreal. They left children in Louisiana.
2. Gilles born 1668
3. Michelle born 1670; married Jacques Neveu.
4. Jacques born 1672; died 1729
5. Joseph born 1674; died 1729
6. Nicolas born 1676; died 1749
7. Louis born 1678; died 1731
8. Paul born 1680; died 1729

At this point, and before getting into the main part of our story, it might be well to digress long enough to clear up a misconception of rather widespread proportions. As is well known many of the French appended additional surnames to their family names, particularly when there were several brothers living in the same area. Thus Joseph Chauvin added de Lery to his name, Nicolas added de la Freniere and Louis became de Beaulieu. A number of writers have assigned the surname of Charleville to Jacques Chauvin's name. This is not correct. Nowhere in the records have we found him referred to as other than simply Jacques Chauvin. It is our opinion, based on a careful reading of the old records, that the eldest brother of a family retained the family name alone, the younger ones added distinguishing surnames. Jacques Chauvin was the eldest of four brothers to settle in Mobile and, therefore, he was known and was referred to as Chauvin alone. The same holds true in Illinois. Three sons of Gilles settled in Kaskaskia. Of these Louis, the

Chauvin
3 2

eldest, was always Chauvin. His two younger brothers were known as Philippe Chauvin dit Joyeuse and Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville. Like the Delery family, the descendants of Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville, in about the third generation, dropped the Chauvin part of the name and became known only as Charleville. Many of those still living in and around St. Louis have forgotten that their name ever was Chauvin.

We cannot say who it was who first applied the name of Charleville to Jacques Chauvin. Perhaps it was the compiler of the "Chauvin Vertical File" to be found in the Louisiana State Library in Baton Rouge. This writer speaks of the brothers, Joseph, Nicolas and Louis, with their additional surnames and then mentions Paul as being also in Louisiana. He says " it is possible that Jacques is the one called Charleville and if Paul was in Louisiana he may be the one called Chauvin. But this is mere speculation."

There are few records of Paul but enough to know that he was called Montplaisir. Jacques, as we have said, appears in the records only as Chauvin. We state, therefore, that the Chauvins who properly add Charleville to their names are all descendants of Joseph of Kaskaskia and that this name was never given rightly to Jacques or any of his descendants.

FAMILY OF GILLES CHAUVIN

Tanguay, in his first volume, says that Gilles was buried in Montreal in 1691 "he having been killed by the Indians with LeMoyne de Bienville". In his third volume, however, he gives two marriages for Gilles - 1st on January 21, 1697 to Marie Cabassier, daughter of Pierre Cabassier and Jeanne Guiberge; 2nd to Angelique Guyon dit Derounsay, daughter of Michel Guyon dit Derounsay and Genevieve Marsolet. Tanguay lists two children for the first marriage and nine for the second. We do not know when or where Gilles died. He was recorded as being in Detroit in 1706 (Burton - "Cadillac's Village") but evidently lived in Montreal as all of his children were born there.

Children of Gilles Chauvin and Marie Cabassier were:

1. Pierre born January 5, 1698 in Montreal; dead by 1743
2. Louise Daniel born April 13, 1699 in Montreal; died July 13, 1737 in Montreal. She married on February 20, 1721, at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Nicolas Perthuis, son of Nicolas Perthuis and Marguerite Celles-Duclos. There were seven children of this marriage.

Children of Gilles Chauvin and his second wife, Angelique Derounsay, were:

1. Louis born in Montreal January 14, 1702; of whom more later.
2. Philippe born in Montreal July 4, 1707; he was also dead by 1743 as we shall see later.

Chauvin
4 3

3. Catherine Angelique born April 16, 1703 in Montreal; married Michel Castonguay, son of Jean Baptiste Castonguay and Marie Agnes Simon dit La Pointe, at Lachenaye Canada on May 28, 1731. They had three children.

4. Anne born April 10, 1705 in Montreal; died there October 23, 1744. She married Nicolas Henri Catin, son of Henri Catin and Jeanne Brossart on April 16, 1732 in Montreal. They had six children.

5. Marie Anne born in Montreal June 18, 1709; died there October 23, 1744; married there Etienne Petit, son of Jean Petit and Marie Bailly, on May 11, 1733. They had four children.

6. Marguerite born in Montreal August 10, 1711; married there May 2, 1737 to Bartelemi Metivier, son of Nicolas Metivier and Marie Boette. They had six children.

7. Joseph born in Montreal May 5, 1713; of whom more later.

8. Marie Elizabeth born July 27, 1716.

9. Charles Francois born June 10, 1721; died in infancy.

The French records of Illinois are far from complete but enough remains to show that three of the sons of Gilles Chauvin were established in Kaskaskia and there is evidence that another - Pierre, the only son of his first marriage - may have been there at one time. Just when they came or whether they came together we do not know.

So far, we have found only two records concerning Pierre Chauvin. The first is in Louisiana and has to do with a boundary dispute between Ceard, director of the St. Reyne Concessions, and Srs. Dubreuil de Villars, Chauvin de Lary, de Beaulieu and de la Freniere. Recorded as document #10, March 23, 1724, it takes note of a previous concession of six arpents to Pierre Chauvin, nephew of the brothers Chauvin, who "has not appeared in this colony". The only other record is in Illinois and is only a fragment. It reads:

> " Jan. 16, 1743 - Was present M. Joseph Boucher, King's Attorney for vacant estates, acting for the absent creditors, Louis Chauvin Subrogate Guardian of the minors of the defunct Pierre Chauvin his brother, Daniel Legras, creditor, Etienne Petit Creditor, Joseph Chauvin alias Charleville paternal uncle of said minors, Louis Bore witness, and Joseph Turpin administrator of said Dame widow, and witnesses to the effect of the presents, who after deliberation, and in order to avoid the public sale of a house belonging to the estate of Philippe Chauvin alias Joyeuse which house has been left to the creditors of the estate by virtue of

Chauvin
5 4

renunciation of Dame Marie Anne Danis his widow - - - "

(#1001 Translation of French Records, Book 2, Randolph County Courthouse, Chester Illinois)

Louis Chauvin - the eldest of the sons of Gilles and Angelique Guyon dit Derounsay - appears in many of the Kaskaskia records. Although we have not found a marraige contract for him enough evidence exists to show that he married Marguerite Mallet in 1735 and, secondly, Angelique Perthuis, daughter of Pierre Perthuis and Catherine Mallet. Louis may have moved from Kaskaskia to Ste. Genevieve Mo. His wife certainly did for we find in the Ste. Genevieve Church records that Angelique Perthuis, widow of Louis Chauvin, married Etienne Gavreau on March 6, 1755.

Louis Chauvin and Angelique Perthuis had two sons Louis and Pierre. Louis married in February of 1770 in New Orleans, Marianne Francoeur, daughter of Joseph Francouer of Arkansas and Agnes Samere. They were the parents of five children:

Pierre
Marie Anne
Antoine
Charlotte
Francois

(information on Louis Chauvin (2) and his children supplied by Mrs. R. E. Mulhern of Rayville Louisiana)

Although Louis Chauvin(2) eventually settled in Louisiana, there is some evidence that he lived in Kaskaskia after his marriage for we have this record:

> "Louis Chauvin purchased land from Jean Baptiste Texier who had bought it from Madame Dutisne. It consisted of a house built on sills with several apartments, shed at each end with a stone chimney, with the ground belonging to it, enclosed on all its faces; bound on two faces by two streets of the said town of Kaskaskia on the other side by Daniel Blouin, and on the other by Joseph Chauvin Charleville - length and breadth have not been determined. He paid 500 pounds in deer skins, 200 livres in money and a cow and her calf. - April 28, 1771."
>
> (Translations of the French Records-Kaskaskia Documents, Randolph County Courthouse, Chester Ill.)

Pierre Chauvin, second son of Louis and Angelique Perthuis, was born about 1754; died January 20, 1814 in Ste. Genevieve Mo. (Church Records). The Ste. Genevieve Church records also contain the following:

> "1773, July 26, was married Pierre Chauvin, son of Louis Chauvin and Angelique Perthuis, to Marie Rose Hebert, daughter of the deceased Louis Hebert and Marie Rose

Chauvin
6 5

> Marin. Witnesses Sieur Francois Lalamundiere, uncle of the groom, Francois Joyeuse, his first cousin, Etienne Livremont, Henri Charpentier, her uncle, Charles Valle, her cousin."

There is a record of only one child of this marriage. She is Marie who died April 17, 1817 "aged about 40". (Ste. Genevieve Church records). She married April 23, 1792 Louis Trudeau, son of Louis Trudeau and Marie Decroix. (Same)

Philippe Chauvin, second of the sons of Gilles and Angelique Guyon dit Derounsay, is usually called Joyeuse. His marriage record is:

> "April 28, 1734 marriage contract of Philippe Chauvin, son of Jules Chauvin and Angelique Derounsay, a native of Montreal, with Marianne Danys, daughter of Charles Danis and Dorothee Michiperouata, a native of the parish of Notre Dame de Kaskaskia. Witnesses Sr. Louis Chauvin brother of the groom, mother and step-father of the bride (Sr. Turpin)"
>
> (See Transcriptions of the Proceedings of the Superior Council of New Orleans in Lousiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 18, p. 698)

We do not know where the marriage took place. The fact that there is a record of it is that it is listed as among her effects as they were inventoried following her death. Philippe, as we have said, was dead by 1743. Marianne died in New Orleans June 10, 1747, leaving four children - two sons with their uncles in Illinois and a daughter, Marianne, and one other child living with her in New Orleans. (MIGHT BE 2nd WIFE OF HUGO ERNESTUS KREBS)

We have found a marriage record for only one child of Philippe and Marianne - a son:

> "May 25, 1761 - afternoon in the church of the parish of Ste. Anne de Fort Chartres, Francois Chauvin dit Joyeuse son of the late Philippe Chauvin and the late Marie Anne Danys of Kaskaskia and Marthe Syonnau, daughter of Louis Syonnau and the late Francoise Merique, also of Kaskaskia." (Kaskaskia Church Records)

Among the witnesses was Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville.

Francois Chauvin dit Joyeuse died in Ste. Genevieve October 13, 1781. His age, as given on the death record, would have him born about 1739. (Ste. Genevieve Church records). The Ste. Genevieve Church records give the baptisms of eight children of Francois Chauvin dit Joyeuse and Marthe Syannau but the marriage of only one. This is the eldest child, Marie Marthe, who, on October 16, 1780, married Francois Arcoutte, son of Francois Arcoutte and Magdaleine Vertefeuil of Three Rivers Canada.

Chauvin
7 6

Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville was the third, and most important, of the sons of Gilles to settle in Kaskaskia. His name appears regularly in the early records and he was evidently a leader in the community. He served as King's Storekeeper in Illinois (Kaskaskia Records #305 - Chester Illinois). There is evidence of his having traded in New Orleans. The earliest record we have of him is dated March 27, 1741 when he registered his marriage contract before Barrois, notary. (Registre des Insinuations 1737-63, p. 23, Cahokia Records, Illinois State Library at Springfield Illinois). This shows that on January 7, 1741 he married Genevieve ✓ ✓ Rivard, widow of Francois de Montbrun, Seigneur de Bonaccueuil. They were the parents of five children, all of whom figure in the early history of the Illinois country on both sides of the Mississippi River. There are no birth records in existence for these children but evidence of the marriages of all five is to be found in the Kaskaskia Church records. They are:

1. Helene Chauvin dit Charleville married in Kaskaskia September 17, 1760 Daniel Blouin, son of Pierre Blouin and Marguerite Baud, a native of Segonzac in Saintonge. Daniel Blouin and his wife left Kaskaskia and settled in Louisiana. The Kaskaskia records contain references to two children of this marriage.

2. Charles Chauvin dit Charleville is given as being about twenty-nine years old in 1781 (Kaskaskia Public Papers, microfilm, St. Louis University Library). On August 9, 1771 he married Marie Louise Lemoine Despins, daughter of Rene Lemoine Despins and Marie Jeanne St. Gemme Beauvais. There were apparently no children of this marriage.

3. Louis Chauvin dit Charleville was married on the same day as his brother and to a sister of his brother's bride. She was Marie Therese Lemoine Despins. She died May 17, 1775. Louis died in New Orleans in 1777, the official notice of his death being given on February 14th.(#3678 - Proceedings of the Superior Council). They had one child, Genevieve, who was born in Kaskaskia December 28, 1771 and died in St. Louis December 13, 1790.

4. Francois Chauvin dit Charleville was born about 1754 in Kaskaskia and died about 1793 in Ste. Genevieve. He was a captain of the French militia under George Rogers Clark and assisted ih the capture of Post Vincennes. He is buried in the cemetery at Kaskaskia State Park in Randolph County, Illinois. Francois and his wife had twelve children. Baptismal records of ten are to be found in the Kaskaskia Church records; that of one is registered in Ste. Genevieve. His wife was Marie Louise Longval, daughter of Louis Longval and Marie Louise Lacourse whom he married at Kaskaskia on June 11, 1776.

Although some of this branch of the family evidently remained in Kaskaskia, a number of them must have moved

Chauvin
8 7

to Ste. Genevieve as the church records there contain numerous entries of marriages of the children of Francois and baptisms and marriages of his grandchildren.

5. Jean Baptiste Chauvin dit Charleville married Francoise Brazeau, daughter of Joseph Brazeau and Francoise Dizier in Kaskaskia on November 7, 1769. It is not known when he died but in 1787 his widow with five children moved to St. Louis where she died in 1826 (F. L. Billon - Annals of St. Louis, Vol. 1).

There is some evidence that Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville and Genevieve Rivard may have had another son - Joseph. Two records have recently been brought to our attention by Mrs. Mulhern of Rayville La. They are the baptisms on December 21, 1780 of Joseph, born evidently on January 2, 1774, and Marie Madelaine, born March 29, 1772, children of Joseph Schauvin dit Scharleville (sic) and Marie Madelaine Sezenette. (Baptismal Records, St. John the Baptist Church, Edgard La., Book I, p. 50). This is strong evidence that the original Charleville did, indeed, have another child. If so, he must have moved to Louisiana at an early date and probably married there. The Kaskaskia records contain no mention of him. A record of the sale of the effects of the late Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville and the late Genevieve Rivard his wife in Kaskaskia on March 3, 1782 (Perrin Collection, Illinois State Library, Springfield) gives only the names of the five children we have previously found in the Kaskaskia records and indicates that two, Louis and Jean Baptiste, pre-deceased their father.

FAMILY OF JACQUES CHAUVIN

Jacques Chauvin, third son of Pierre Chauvin and Marthe Autreuil, was, as we have noted, born in Montreal in 1672. When or where he was married, we do not know. His wife's name was Marie Anne de la Vergne as is evidenced by baptismal and marriage records of certain of their children to be found in the Cathedral records in Mobile.

The names of Jacques Chauvin and his brother Joseph appear on the first list of Canadians coming to Mobile with Iberville and Bienville in 1699. (Microfilm of Canadian Archives - Mobile Library) A map of Fort Louis de Mobile, made in about 1706, shows one plot of ground belonging to "M. Chauvin et ses freres" and another, smaller one near the market to "M. Chauvin l'ainé" with one belonging to La Freniere across the street.

Of the four Chauvin brothers we know to have been in Mobile, Jacques was the only one who did not go on to New Orleans. He died in Biloxi in 1729.

The children of Jacques Chauvin and Marie Anne de la Vergne were:

Marie Anne
Marie Marthe

Marie Magdeleine
Jacques Vincent

We really do not know which of the daughters listed first was the eldest child; we can only say that Marie Magdeleine and Jacques Vincent, who were twins, are the youngest as is evidenced by the dates we find.

Marie Anne Chauvin has left only meagre records. In the Cathedral records of Mobile she appears a number of times as godmother. One such record, in September of 1729, gives her name as Marie Anne Chauvin; in July of 1730 she signs the register as Marie Anne Chauvin wife of Delalande. In Winston DeVille's "Gulf Coast Colonials ", p. 30, we find " Marie Anne Chauvin, wife of Delalande, Guardian of the King's Storehouse died in Mobile, December 4, 1732. Since Charles Delalande was King's Storekeeper in Mobile during the 1730's, we assume that he was her husband.

Marie Marthe Chauvin married first Valentin de Vins, engineer at Fort Conde. He died June 22, 1735 (Register of Funerals 1726-1770 - Mobile Cathedral) and on January 30, 1736, she married Gregoire Volant, lieutenant commander of the Swiss troops at Mobile and son of Jean Volant and Ursule Kaver de Landser (Register of Marriages - Mobile Cathedral, Book I, p. 14). Marie Marthe was dead by August 5, 1752 because we find on this date that Gregoire Volant, widower of Marthe Chauvin petitioned to sell a small plantation (see Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 21 p. 885).

Children of Marie Marthe Chauvin were:

1. Valentin de Vins
2. Marie De Vins - married Antoine Bienvenu
3. Charlotte Volant - married Francois Pascalis de la Barre
4. Catherine Volant - married Jean B. Tibault de Guetlin
5. Constance Volant - married Pierre Marquis

Marie Magdeleine Chauvin was born in Mobile on January 9, 1715 and baptized on January 13 (Baptismal Register - Mobile Cathedral, Book 1, p. 16). There is an item in the "Favrot Papers" that Madeleine Chauvin, widow of Francois Desalles Badillo, sold a slave to Favrot on January 16, 1802. Whether this Magdeleine Chauvin is the one referred to, we cannot say.

Jacques Vincent Chauvin was also born January 9, 1715 but was not baptized until January 13, 1727 (Baptismal Register - Mobile Cathedral, Book 1, page 68). He later moved to New Orleans because we find that on April 28, 1745 he and his neighbor, Charles Wirtz, were granted permission to put up a brick wall between their properties on Chartres Street near Toulouse. (Doc. 26581, f 80 - 4007).

Chauvin
10 9

He married Jeanne Dauville, daughter of Francois Dauville and Marie Jeanne Sernant (for this, see her burial record, St. Louis Cemetery #1, in card file, Historical Library in New Orleans). Jacques Vincent was dead by May 4, 1752 because, on that date, Jeanne Dauville, widow of Jacques Chauvin, tutrix of her minor children and Gregoire Volant, subrogate tutor sued for money owed to the estate (Proceedings of the Superior Council of New Orleans, no doc. number, transcribed in Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 21, p. 314). The petition stated that Jeanne Dauville was then living in Mobile. She died March 27, 1804 at the age of eighty-two.

Their children were:

1. Jacques Chauvin - referred to in the records sometimes as Louis Jacques and sometimes as L. Alex. Jacques. Unfortunately, we have neither birth nor marriage record for him. In all probability, he was born in New Orleans and married in Kaskaskia. The baptismal books for the years around the probable one of his birth are missing from the New Orleans records; the marriage records of Kaskaskia for the proper time are also missing. However, there are sufficient records in St. Louis and in St. Charles Mo., in both of which places he and his family lived, to establish his proper position in the family line.

   An affidavit signed by Jacques Chauvin on June 22, 1787 says that he is forty-five years old and a native of New Orleans (L. Kinnaird, "Spain in the Mississippi Valley, Vol. 3, pt. 2, p.218). That would place his birth at about 1742 or 43. In 1763, he was an officer of the garrison at Fort de Chartres in Illinois (Billon-Annals of St. Louis, Vol. 1, p. 459), having been commissioned second lieutenant in 1762 (DeVille - Louisiana Troops 1720-1770). About that time, he married Marie Louise Taillon, daughter of Joseph Michel dit Taillon and Marie Louise Boisset. In 1764 or 65, he moved with his wife's family to the newly-founded village of St. Louis and took an active part in the life of that community as is evidenced by his name signed to a number of early documents. He received a license to trade for furs among the Osage Indians and did so for several years. In 1799 he petitioned for and received a tract of land on the Missouri River opposite St. Charles and lived there until his death on May 8, 1826.

   The writers on early St. Louis and Missouri history always refer to Jacques Chauvin as a well-educated man. Whether this was actual or in comparison to the rudimentary standards of the frontier cannot be determined. However, in 1806, Jacques Chauvin opened a school in St. Charles. Teaching was in French and it was forbidden to speak English. Latin and fencing

Chauvin 10
11

were required subjects. (St. Charles, Mo. Journal - March 15, 1962)

We offer the following arguments as proof of our contention that he is indeed the son of Jacques Chauvin and Jeanne Dauville:

He states in his deposition (previously quoted) that he is a resident of New Orleans. The elder Jacques was a merchant of New Orleans in 1745 and undoubtedly lived there for some years before that;

he was an officer at Fort de Chartres and the officer corps there was drawn from among the families of substance of New Orleans;

and, finally, Charles Patton Dimitry says, " Concerning the descendants of Jacques Chauvin the oldest of the four brothers (in Louisiana), it may be remarked that his descendants are said to reside in St. Louis Mo. "

Important too, are the names he gives to his children. His oldest son is Jacques, his oldest daughter Jeanne; one son is Francois DeVince, obviously a form of the name of Marthe Chauvin's first husband, while still another is named LaFreniere.

Jacques Chauvin and Marie Louise Taillon were the parents of nine children. The birth records of all but one are to be found in the St. Louis Cathedral records; marriage records for many of them are in St. Charles. They were:

1) Jeanne Chauvin baptized July 28, 1773; married December 27, 1792 Jean Baptiste Valle, son of Joseph Valle and Josephte Labonté. They had five children.

2) Marie Louise Chauvin born June 26, 1778. She married first in 1801, Joseph Gravier of New Madrid Mo. and had one child. They were divorced about 1804 and she married again on February 6, 1809 Andre Woods, a partner of the Missouri Fur Company. Since this marriage was duly entered in the church records of St. Charles, we assume that Gravier had died in the meantime. There were seven Woods children.

3) Marie Josephe Chauvin born March 29, 1780. Nothing more is known about her.

4) Jacques Chauvin born November 2, 1782; died October 10, 1837 in St. Charles. He married June 11, 1800 Marie Louise Lalande, daughter of Jean Baptiste Lalande and Marguerite Lefebvre. There were nine children.

Chauvin
12 11

Children of Jacques Chauvin and Marie Louise Taillon (cont.)

5) Helene Chauvin is the only one for whom we so not have birth or death date. She married first on May 7, 1800 Regis Loisel, son of Regis Loisel and Manette Massin and secondly Francois LeBeau, son of Alexander LeBeau and Helene Chartier. This marriage took place in Florissant Mo. on Nevember 1, 1812. There were three children of the first marriage and four of the second.

6) Francois De Vince Chauvin born in St. Louis March 27, 1787; died there in 1835. On July 23, 1816, he married Emelie Papin, daughter of Joseph Marie Papin and Marie Louise Chouteau of St. Louis. They had nine children.

7) Sylvestre Chauvin born in St. Louis April 4, 1789. He married Genevieve Helene Belland, daughter of Jean Baptiste Belland and Catherine Lalande on January 7, 1812. They also had nine children.

8) LaFreniere Joseph Alexandre Chauvin born in St. Louis February 25, 1791; died in St. Charles April 12, 1846. He married Pelagie Belland, daughter of Jean Baptiste Belland and Catherine Lalande on August 31, 1819. They were the parents of eleven children.

9) Eulalie Chauvin born in St. Louis November 15, 1793. She married on January 7, 1812 Pierre Belland, son of Jean Baptiste Belland and Catherine Lalande. There were seven children of this marriage.

In addition to Jacques, their only son, Jacques Chauvin and Jeanne Dauville had three daughters. They were:

2. Jeanne Chauvin born about 1748; married June 28, 1762 to Ignace Broutin, son of Francois Ignace Broutin and Magdeleine Lemaire (Louisiana Documents #8202). She married, secondly, on January 8, 1777, Augustin Guillaume Macarty, son of Jean Jacques Macarty and Francoise Trepagnier.

3. Marie Chauvin born October 5, 1744 (Baptismal Records, St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, Book 2, p. 24)

4. Catherine Chauvin baptized July 22, 1746 (Same Book 2, p. 76).

FAMILY OF MICHELLE CHAUVIN

The story of the Chauvins of the Illinois Country is not complete

Chauvin 13 12

without that of Michelle Chauvin, one of the three daughters of Pierre Chauvin and Marthe Autreuil. She was born in Montreal May 21, 1670 and married there on October 24, 1695 to Jacques Neveu, son of Philippe Neveu and Denis Sevestre.

She is said to have been in Louisiana at one time but to have returned to Canada. Whether or not this is the case, she had her part in the history of Louisiana. One of her daughters, Marie Catherine, married first Etienne Rouer de Villeré and was the mother of Joseph Roy de Villeré, one of the heroes of the uprising against the Spanish. On April 5, 1728, Marie Catherine married her cousin Jacques Hubert de Belleir and was the mother of a daughter, Marguerite, who married the great Nicolas Chauvin de la Freniere.

In the Rapport de l'Archiviste de Quebec is the following entry: " June 4, 1721 - Permission accorded by M. de Vaudreuil to dame Michelle Chauvin, wife of Jacques Neveu, to leave with Michel, her son, in a canoe equipped with three men to go to the post of the Miamis to rejoin her husband. Registered June 6, 1721."

The end of the story is told in the church register of Kaskaskia: " On the 22nd of June, 1722, was celebrated in the Parish Church of the Kaskaskias a solemn service for the repose of the soul of the lady Michelle Chauvin, wife of Jacques Nepveu, age about forty-five years, and of Jean Michel Nepveu, aged about twenty years and Elizabeth Nepveu, aged about thirteen years, and Suzanne Nepveu, aged about eight years, her children. They were slain by the savages five to seven Leagues from the Wabash. It is believed that Jacques Nepveu was taken prisoner and was carried away with one young boy about nine years named Prever and one young slave girl not yet baptized. "

Another of her daughters, Therese, was evidently already in Kaskaskia and lived there until 1746. She married three times, all weddings taking place at Ste. Anne de Fort Chartres and entered in the church record there. Her first marriage was to Jean Baptiste Girardeau on November 9, 1722; her second, in 1731, to Louis Dutisné, son of Claude Charles Dutisné, one time commandant of Fort de Chartres. There are records of two Girardeau and three Dutisné children. On June 5, 1746, she is recorded as marrying Rene Harpain de la Gautrais. She moved with him to Louisiana.

Of the many records of her are two which show her relationship with the other Chauvins of Illinois. One deals with a proceeding concerning the Dutisné minors and gives Philippe Chauvin (Joyeuse) and Joseph Chauvin (Charleville) as cousins-german of Therese Neveu (their mother) (Kaskaskia Papers, Vol. 1) Another, dated March 6, 1746, states that Therese Neveu, wife of Pierre Rene Harpain and widow of Louis Dutisné and Jean Girardeau, sold property of the minor Dutisné and Girardeau children and settled on a plantation in Chapatoulas (Translations of the French Records Book 1 & 2 #791 - Chester Illinois). Joseph Chauvin Charleville was among the signers of this document.

It is to be noted that the discrepancy between the two dates given above concerning the marriage of Therese Neveu and Rene Harpain is not a matter of any great importance. At that time, all the villages of Illinois were served by missionary priests. Marriages were entered into by contract and were blessed by the priest on his next visit. The date given in the church record was invariably the one on which the marriage was blessed and and not the one on which it might actually have taken place.

LOUIS CHAUVIN

One of the original Chauvin brothers of Louisiana seems to have travelled in Illinois to a considerable extent although there is no evidence that he actually lived there. This is Louis who later called himself Beaulieu. The first entry in the Kaskaskia Church Register (and the only one written in Latin is):

> 1712, Jul: 24th Baptiatus est in itinere a Ludovico
> Chauvin, Franciscus, Zidies, Pater Steph. Fr. La Boiserere
> Mater Marthe Atchica.
> Patr. Ludiv. Chauvin
> Matr. Cath.

Evidently, the child of a French coureur and an Indian woman.

Again, on February 10, 1715, Louis Chauvin appears as godfather of a son of Jacques Lalande and Marie Terio in the same church record.

OTHER CHAUVINS

Mention must be made of two other Chauvins who lived in Kaskaskia during the early days. They are Thomas and Jean Baptiste, sons of Jacques Chauvin and Marie Cauchon of Quebec. Efforts to establish a relationship between these and the descendants of Pierre Chauvin have not been successful. In fact, it is doubtful that any close relationship exists. The two families came from different parts of France. Jacques Chauvin, the father of Thomas and Jean Baptiste was from Malville in Saintonge, while Pierre came from Solesme in Anjou. It is interesting to note that at no time do the names of these two brothers appear on the same records as those of the descendants of Pierre Chauvin.

Little is known of Thomas except that he traded in New Orleans. Jean Baptiste married in Kaskaskia September 9, 1737, Agnes Lacroix, daughter of Francois Lacroix and Barba Montmeunier and widow of Louis Boisset. They had several children of whom only one appears in later records of the area. That is Angelique who married Michel Palmier dit Beaulieu who became quite an influential person in the small community of Cahokia where she later lived.

Chauvin
15

JOURNAL OF THE JACKSON COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI

CONTENTS

VOLUME 10 NUMBER 2

1799 WILL OF MARIANA CHAUVIN - WIDOW KREBS.............1

JOEL WELFORD, GEORGE COUNTY'S LAST CONFEDERATE.........6

ORIGINS OF NAMES 6

1830 JACKSON CO. TAX ROLL, continued 8

WAIF'S HOME, HARRISON COUNTY, MS.......................13

NEW MISSISSIPPI ADOPTION CONFIDENTIALITY ACT...........15

PRE-FIRE JACKSON CO. RECORDS...........................16

"NEW DEAL" INITIAL DEFINITIONS.........................20

WILL OF JOHN GRAHAM - 1861.............................21

SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, BARGES AND SCHOONERS................22

JACKSON COUNTY TRACT BOOK, continued 24

NEWSPAPER EXCERPTS, continued..........................34

TWO BROTHERS - MILES B. HAND AND SHELDON B. HAND.......38

JACKSON COUNTY MARRIAGES, continued 40

MARIA JUANA GUILLORY vs AUGUSTIN MORO - 1787...........42

TENTH ANNIVERSARY GIFT TO YOU 44

QUERIES..51

ALFORD REUNION...54

BOOK REVIEWS...55

Chauvin
16

Vol 10 no 2

Last Will and Testament of MARIANA CHAUVIN, Second Wife of Hugo Hernesto Krebs

This is typical of the wills of well-to-do Catholic French people on the Gulf Coast during the 1700-1800 time period. The date of this will is July 30, 1799 - during the Spanish period of rule.

Translated in 1976 by Evalie S. Cuadrado of Metairie, La., Legal Translator, it is valuable as a family history research item because it describes relationships and locations of property and other important facts.

Except for separating into paragraphs and capitalizing names, the will is printed here as translated from the original will in French by Ms. Cuadrado:

LAST WILL

In the Name of God Almighty and of the Ever Virgin Mary His Blessed Mother who was conceived without the original sin, Amen.

Let it be known that I, MARIANA CHAUVIN, a native of the Illinois Territory in this Province, an inhabitant of the other side of the Lake on Bayou Chifuncte, at present residing in this City, the Widow of Hugo Hernesto Krebs, being ill, but having my full judgement, memory and natural understanding that God has been kind to give me, believing as I firmly believe in the mystery of the Most Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, three different persons and one true essence, in the mystery of the Incarnation of the Divine Word made flesh for our redemption in the most pure womb of the Virgin Mary Our Lady Most Holy, and in all the other articles, mysteries that believes, teaches and preaches Our Most Holy Catholic Apostolic Church of Rome, administered and governed by the Holy Spirit, under which faith and belief I have lived and intend to live until I die, as a Catholic and true Christian; fearing death which is natural, not knowing its uncertain hour, forseeing that mine will come, I therefore want to make my last will, which with the divine guidance that I have summoned I order in the following manner:

I offer my Soul to the same God that gave it to me, created and redeemed it with the courage of His Most Precious Blood, Passion and Death, and humbly beg to His Divine Majesty to forgive it and to take it to the eternal resting place with His chosen ones, the place where it was destined when it was created; the Body I send to the earth which

Chauvin
17

formed it, and when I die I request to be buried with the blessing of the Church in the plot chosen for the faithful, leaving my funeral and burial to the disposition of my Executor to be carried out according to his wishes, as this is my will.

Following my death I order that thirty Masses be said immediately for my Soul with the usual alms, giving the amount of two reals to each of the forced bequests.

I declare to have been married according to the rites of Our Holy Mother the Church with HUGO HERNESTO KREBS, of whom I am the Widow, and from which marriage we had the following children:

HUGO, BACILIO, CECILIO AND TERESA who are living;

RAFAEL AND CARIDAD who died; leaving the former a daughter named BRIGIDA who is about ten years of age;

And the latter leaving five children named FRANCISCO BERNARDINO who is twenty years of age, EUGENIO IGNATIO who is eighteen years of age, GENOVEBA ISABEL, who is sixteen years of age, MARIA LEONORA, who is fourteen years of age, and CILBANO BACILIO who is thirteen years of age; having the remaining children that I have not mentioned died without succession, on account of which I do not have the need to make particular mention.

That following the death of my aforementioned husband inventories are being made before FRANCISCO BROUTIN and no judicial distribution of his estate has taken place, and I have already delivered to my children BACILIO, TERESA, CARIDAD, HUGO AND RAFAEL KREBS certain amounts:

To the first, five hundred and fifty pesos, as evidenced by a receipt executed before Francisco Broutin;

To the second, four hundred and ninety-three pesos in the form of a negro and of a negress;

To the third, four hundred and twenty-four pesos in the form of a negro and of a female mulatto;

To the fourth, five hundred and fifty pesos according to a receipt that he issued in Mobile;

And the fifth, four hundred and sixty-eight pesos in the form of a negro and furnitures, of which no receipt was given, as in the case of the aforementioned TERESA and CARIDAD;

Chauvin
18

Pending receipt of her share is the aforementioned CECILIA, who has not received anything, and therefore I am making it known that the portion corresponding to her is due her since she became of age which I have been holding in my possession as previously arranged; in order that her share, together with amounts that the aforementioned CECELIA has given to me to meet my needs, together with her deeds and personal attentions have accumulated to the amount of five hundred pesos which I want to be paid to her, together with the inheritance portion that I owe her.

I declare that my step children from the first marriage that my deceased husband had are not only satisfied with me as to the portions that were given to them following the death of their father, but that they are indebted to me for amounts received in excess of what actually corresponded to them, on account of which we have had legal actions before Francisco Broutin, reference of which appears in the succession of my aforementioned husband, and therefore I make mention of same in order that the corresponding amounts be collected from my aforementioned step children.

I declare as my estate a plantation that I have in the other side of the Lake, together with various pieces of slaves of both sexes and different ages, animals and furniture, which is a fact well known to my children and therefore I omit the details.

I declare that I am indebted to Mr. JUAN VENTURA, the Intendant of the Royal Treasury in the amount of two hundred pesos; to Mr. SANTIAGO MOULON in the amount of ninety peses; having other small indebtedness which I order that they be paid with any other debts that may exist as legitimate.

I appoint as my Executors, custodians of my estate, my son BACILIO KREBS and my brother-in-law FRANCISCO DUBUISON, and to all together and to each in solidum I grant the power and authority that I have to carry out this my disposition, without the intervention or knowledge of the courts of Justice, and to which effect they shall carry out the inventories, appraisal and partition of my estate, seeking to proceed in this manner to avoid problems and delays that could result otherwise.

And from the remainder portion of my estate, rights and interests that should belong to me for whatever reason, I appoint and institute as my only and universal heirs my aforementioned children HUGO, BACILIO, CECELIA and TERESA, had with my aforementioned husband;

As well as in the same terms my grandchildren, BRIGIDA, daughter of my deceased son RAFAEL;

Also FRANCISCO BERNADINO, EUGENIO IGNACIO, GENOVEBA ISABEL, MARIA LEONORA, and SILBANO BACILIO, the children of my deceased daughter CARIDAD, in order that they may find them and inherit them with the blessing of God.

I hereby revoke and annul any other last wills, supplements to last wills, powers of attorney, briefs and dispositions to will, which I might have previously executed in writing or verbally before this deed, which is my desire that they have no legal force in court or outside of court, except this will, which I hereby order that it be carried out, recognized and executed as my last and final will in the best manner and form as it is required by Law.

In witness whereof this deed is executed in the City of New Orleans on the thirtieth day of July of the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine years; I, the Notary, certify that I know the grantor who appears to be in the full exercise of her judgement, that in said manner she declared and granted same through PEDRO DERBIGNY, Public Interpreter who signed with the undersigned, in the presence as witnesses of FRANCISCO RAMON CANES, LUIS LANDREAU, and Second Lieutenant BERNARDO MOLINA, all residents of this city and present.

= a correction = four hundred and sixty-eight pesos in the form of a negro and furniture, who have not granted a receipt = correction made.

(Signed) (Signed)

MARIANA CHAUVIN PEDRO DERBIGNY

Before me,

(Signed)

CARLOS XIMENEZ

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Submitted by Mrs. J. E. (Rita) Krebs
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Chauvin
20

KREBS Family continued:

From La. Historical Records Library, New Orleans,
Research of Betty Rodgers:

St. Louis Cemetery #1:

DONA CECELIA

Daughter of HUGO Krebs & MARIANA CHAUVIN
Died Sept. 26, 1796, age 40

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

JOSEPH KREPS

Husband of LUISA DUPONT
Son of DON HUGO ERNESTE KREPS and DONA MARIA LAPOINTE
Died Sept. 26, 1796, age 40

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

DONA MARIA ROSA

Daughter of Don HUGO ERNESTE KREPS
and DONA MARIA ANA CHAUVAIN

Died Oct. 17, 1795, age 30

Chauvin

James~Gordon Genealogy

Entries: 463 **Updated:** Thu Sep 11 09:43:12 2003
Contact: Carolyn Hodges carrieokie8644@yahoo.com

Index | **Descendancy** | **Register** | **Pedigree** | **Ahnentafel** | **Download GEDCOM** | **Add Post-em**

- *ID:* I138
- *Name:* Phillipe DIT JOYEUSE CHAUVIN
- *Given Name:* Phillipe
- *Surname:* dit Joyeuse Chauvin
- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* 4 JUL 1707 in Montreal,Canada
- *Death:* by 16 Jan 1743 in LA
- *Change Date:* 18 NOV 2002 at 17:09:33

Ancestry Hints for **Phillipe DIT JOYEUSE CHAUVIN**

1 possible matches found on Ancestry.com

ancestry.com

Father: Giles CHAUVIN b: 3 JUN 1668 in Montreal,Canada
Mother: Marie Angelique GUYON b: 26 AUG 1683 in Montreal,Quebec,Canada

Marriage 1 Marie Anne DANIS Danys b: 4 OCT 1718 in Kaskaskias,IL

- *Married:* 28 APR 1734

Children

1. Marie Anne CHAUVIN DITE JOYEUSE b: ABT 1736 in Kaskaskia,,IL

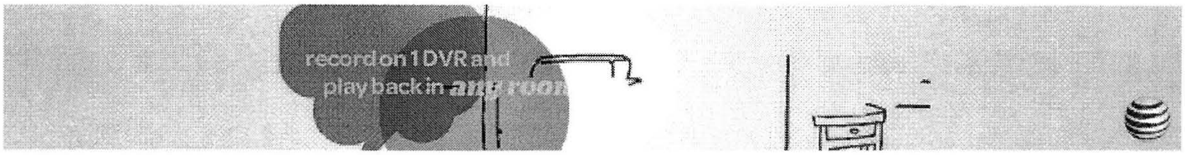
Chauvin
22

Next Record April 28, 1734
Sieur PHLIPE CHAUVIN son of JULES CHAUVIN and of ANGELIQUE DEROUNAY
native of the City of Montreal in Canada, Bishopric of Quebec with
Demoiselle MARIANNE DANIS daughter of CHARLES DANIS and of DOROTHEE
MECHIPERS, native of Kaskaskia- (baptized October 4, 1718), Parish of
Notre Dame, Province of Louisiana, Bishopric of Quebec Signing for Sieur
CHAUVIN - Sieur LOUIS CHAUVIN his brother, ANTOINE ROLLAND and his
father Ant for the Demoiselle DANIS - Sieur BAILLIARGON, JACQUE
DESIQUIETTE, The above contract included in a Succession filet June 10,
1747 for MARIE ANNE DANIS, widow of PHILIPPE CHAUVIN JOYEUSE. Also
included is a copy of a baptismal certificate issued November 3, 1741 at
Illinois reading "In this year of 1718 and the 4th of October, was
baptized MARIE ANNE daughter of CHARLES DANIS and of DOROTHEE MECHEPERS.
Godfather being ADRIEN ROBILLARD and godmother FRANCOISE LLABRIZE /s/ P
F WATRIN " The Succession of MARIE ANNE DANIS widow of PHILIPPE CHAUVIN
JOYEUSE filed June 10, 1747

Chauvin
23

CHAUVIN
Mariane Joyeuse
Date of birth: 1736
Place of birth: Kaskaskia,Illinois
Date of death: 1799
Place of death: New Orleans,Louisiana
Date of burial: 1799
Place of burial: New Orleans,Louisiana
Father: Phillipe CHAUVIN_JOYEUSE
Mother: Delle Marianne DANiS
Husband: Hugo Ernestus KREBS
Date of marriage: 1753
http://www.genealogyforum.com/gedcom/gedcom3a/gedr3001.ged

Chauvin 24



Marieanne Chauvin (b. Bef. 1740, d. date unknown)

Marieanne Chauvin[23, 24] was born Bef. 1740[24], and died date unknown. She married **Hugo Ernestus Krebs** on Abt. 1753[25, 26], son of **Johann Krebs** and **Anna Charitas Fritsch**.

More About **Marieanne Chauvin** and **Hugo Ernestus Krebs**:
Marriage: Abt. 1753[27, 28]

Children of **Marieanne Chauvin** and **Hugo Ernestus Krebs** are:

i. **Anna Charite Krebs**, b. January 12, 1761[28], d. date unknown.
ii. **Antoine Raphael Krebs**, b. September 08, 1756[28], d. November 14, 1790, New Orleans, LA[28].
iii. **Bazile Krebs**, b. March 08, 1763[28], d. date unknown.
iv. **Cecile Krebs**, b. 1767[28], d. August 03, 1799[28].
v. **Daniel Hugo Krebs**, b. September 23, 1754[28], d. date unknown.
vi. **Marie Rose Krebs**, b. April 07, 1765[28], d. October 17, 1795[28].
vii. **Marie Theresa Krebs**, b. October 08, 1758[28], d. date unknown.

Created with Family Tree Maker Find out how!

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Next Record April 28, 1734

Sieur PHLIPE CHAUVIN son of JULES CHAUVIN and of ANGELIQUE DEROUNAY native of the City of Montreal in Canada, Bishopric of Quebec with Demoiselle MARIANNE DANIS daughter of CHARLES DANIS and of DOROTHEE MECHIPERS, native of Kaskaskia- (baptized October 4, 1718), Parish of Notre Dame, Province of Louisiana, Bishopric of Quebec Signing for Sieur CHAUVIN - Sieur LOUIS CHAUVIN his brother, ANTOINE ROLLAND and his father Ant for the Demoiselle DANIS - Sieur BAILLIARGON, JACQUE DESIQUIETTE, The above contract included in a Succession filet June 10, 1747 for MARIE ANNE DANIS, widow of PHILIPPE CHAUVIN JOYEUSE. Also included is a copy of a baptismal certificate issued November 3, 1741 at Illinois reading "In this year of 1718 and the 4th of October, was baptized MARIE ANNE daughter of CHARLES DANIS and of DOROTHEE MECHEPERS. Godfather being ADRIEN ROBILLARD and godmother FRANCOISE LLABRIZE /s/ P F WATRIN " The Succession of MARIE ANNE DANIS widow of PHILIPPE CHAUVIN JOYEUSE filed June 10, 1747

Chauvin
26

Plat, 1804 July 30. Plat of land in the district of the Tchefuncta River and Lake Ponchartrain, for Mariana Joyeuse [i.e. Marie Anne Chauvin de Joyeuse] widow of Hugues Hernetus Crebs [i.e. Hugo Ernestus von Krebs]. The plat was verified and accepted in the presence of Brazilio Crebs [i.e. Basile von Krebs], son of Mariana.

Chauvin
27

Acad Gen Ex vol V no 1 Apr 79

Pedigree Chart No...........

Date
Name of Compiler
Address
City State
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. on chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Hypolite "Pol" Chauvin
b. ca. 1750
p.b. Kaskaskia
m. ca. 1777
d. 1799
p.d. St. Charles parish, La.

2 Louis **Chauvin** (Father of No. 1)
b. 1702
p.b. Montréal
m. 1) 1735
2) 1750
d.
p.d. 1755

3 2) Angélique Perthuit
1) Marguerite MALLET (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Charlotte Toups (Husband or Wife of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.

4 Gilles (Jules) Chauvin (Father of No. 2)
b. 1668
p.b. Montreal
m. 1) 1697; 2) 1700
d.
p.d.

5 (Guyon) Angélique Derounsay (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Pierre Chauvin (Father of No. 4)
b. 1631
p.b. Montreal
m.
d. 4 Aug. 1699
p.d.

9 Martha Autreuil (Mother of No. 4)
b. 1636
p.b. Canada
d. 25 Feb. 1714
p.d. Canada

10 Michel Guyon dit Derounsay (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

11 Geneviève Mausolet (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.

16 René Chauvin (Father of No. 8) Continued on chart

17 Catherine Avard (Mother of No. 8) Continued on chart

18 René Autreuil (Father of No. 9) Continued on chart

19 Françoise La Chaunevlin (Mother of No. 9) Continued on chart

20 (Father of No. 10) Continued on chart

21 (Mother of No. 10) Continued on chart

22 (Father of No. 11) Continued on chart

23 (Mother of No. 11) Continued on chart

24 (Father of No. 12) Continued on chart

25 (Mother of No. 12) Continued on chart

26 (Father of No. 13) Continued on chart

27 (Mother of No. 13) Continued on chart

28 (Father of No. 14) Continued on chart

29 (Mother of No. 14) Continued on chart

30 (Father of No. 15) Continued on chart

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The Chauvin Brothers: Early Colonists of Louisiana

By GARY B. MILLS

Doctoral Candidate
Mississippi State University
State College, Mississippi

There were many men who tamed the primitive wilderness of colonial Louisiana. A few achieved fame; most, however, have been obscured by the passage of time and the multitude of their numbers. While the bold visions and daring exploits of Iberville, Bienville, LaSalle and St.-Denis can be readily found in any history dealing with their era, the enterprising lives of the common men who built the colony with a musket, an axe and a plow have rarely been recounted.

Four such men were the Chauvin brothers who followed the Lemoynes to Louisiana. Jacques, Joseph, Nicolas and Louis Chauvin were born in Montreal in the first decades of its settlement.[1] They were nurtured by hardship and deprivation and schooled in the meaning of danger. They grew up fierce, cunning and wildly independent, but beneath their toughness lay the sense of loyalty and responsibility that characterized frontiersmen who were forced by circumstances to band together for protection. These first-generation Canadians were a special breed, fired with the dreams of bold parents who had abandoned everything for the alluring promises of a new world, yet tempered by the reality of the stark savagery of the untamed land.

Jacques and Joseph Chauvin came to Louisiana with the second expedition of Iberville. They were apparently among those Canadians who had accompanied Iberville to France to seek the king's

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[1] Birthdates of the four brothers and other family information may be found in Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes*, 7 vols. (Quebec, 1871–1890), I, 123; and Roland-J. Auger, *La grande recrue de 1653* (Montreal, 1955), 55–56.

29

support for a second Lemoyne voyage. Both of their names are included on the roll of Canadians ordered by the king to embark on the *Renommée* at La Rochelle on October 17, 1699.[2]

In May 1700, a census was taken of the garrison at the Bay of Biloxi. Among those listed were Jacques and Joseph Chauvin at an annual wage of thirty *livres*.[3] Fort Maurepas was, at that time, in lamentable condition. Many of the colonists, accustomed to the much cooler climates of Canada and France, fell sick; at least thirteen died within the first year.[4] Fresh water was extremely scarce and hunger was a recurring problem because the colonists refused to plant crops.[5] Moreover, the French government failed to send adequate provisions and supplies.[6] In desperation Iberville scouted the area for a site where food and water were more abundant, finally deciding upon Mobile Bay. There, in 1702 a new post was erected and named Fort Louis de la Mobile.[7]

The new site was a distinct improvement over the old; the bay abounded with edible fish and the forest contained a varied supply of birds, animals and wild fruit. A few vegetables were cultivated by the Choctaw Indians in the area,[8] and seeds undoubtedly were included among the gifts which the Indians brought to the fort to exchange for presents from the French king. The Lemoynes, however, failed to reckon with the character of many of their men. Frenchmen among their group had not come to the rich new world to plow the soil and they rejected every attempt by officials to make farmers of them. When in 1708 Bienville offered loans and other aid to those colonists who appeared deserving, but could not afford implements and supplies, his offer was rejected. The poor soil, shortage of work animals, and the apparent lack of permanence in the entire establishment were the usual excuses offered.[9] Thus, food remained in short supply.[10] The Canadians were eager to roam the woods in search of food and furs, and their knowledge of Indian life and customs undoubtedly made them able, though unofficial, ambassadors to the savage camps. Yet, their lives were condemned as immoral by native-born Frenchmen in the colony.[11] By January 1709 the colonists had nothing to eat except corn, and the soldiers were forced to clad themselves in skins.[12]

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[2] *Rolles des Canadiens*, Rochefort, 25 August 1699, *Archives des Colonies: Louisiana Correspondance Général*, vol. 2, folios 18–20 (Hereafter cited as AC, C13a, b, or c and folio), Colonial Records Collection, Southwestern Archives and Manuscript Collection, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, La.

[3] *Rolle des . . . garrison du fort de la Baye de Bilocchy*, 26 May 1700, AC., C13a, 1:255–260; Mississippi Provincial Archives Collection, Jackson, Mississippi, I (1678–1707), 1141.

[4] *Rolle des soldats, ouvriers, etc. morts au fort de Biloxy*, 18 October 1700, AC., C13a, 1:267–268.

[5] D'Iberville had been specifically instructed "to breed the buffalo at Biloxi; to seek for pearls; to examine the wild mulberry with the view to silk; the timber for ship-building; and to seek for mines." Nothing was said about farming. J.F.H. Claiborne, *Mississippi as a Province, Territory, and State* (Jackson, 1880; reprinted by LSU Press, 1964), 27.

[6] Sauvole to (Pontchartrain?), Biloxi, August 4, 1701, AC., C13a, 1:315–322 in *Mississippi Provincial Archives*, 3 vols., trans. and ed. Dunbar Rowland and Albert Sanders (Jackson, 1927–1932), II, 9, 17–18; hereinafter cited as *MPA*.

[7] *Fleur de Lys and Calumet: Being the Pénicaut Narrative*, trans. and ed. Richebourg Williams (Baton Rouge, 1953), 56–59.

[8] Robert Lowry and William H. McCardle, *A History of Mississippi* (Jackson, 1891), 30. Peter J. Hamilton, *The Founding of Mobile, 1702–1718* (Mobile, 1911), 29–30.

As a result of these difficulties, an attempt was made in 1708 to impeach Bienville for incompetency and mismanagement. Eight witnesses were called to testify; among these were Jacques and Joseph Chauvin. The charges against Bienville were numerous, and every attempt was made to implicate those who supported the governor. The transcript of the testimony of these two brothers illustrates the nature of the rash accusations which had been leveled at Bienville; it also demonstrates the loyalty and respect which Bienville's men accorded him. At the same time the transcript reveals the taciturn nature in these two brothers, as well as an undercurrent of resentment on their part toward the entire proceedings.[13]

A map of Fort Louis, made during this period, indicates the presence of four Chauvins. On LeMarche Square, "Chauvin, L'Aine"

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[9] D'Artaguette to Pontchartrain, August 18, 1708, AC., C13a, 2:327–340, in *MPA*, II, 35.

[10] King Louis XIV to De Muy, June 30, 1707, *Archives des Colonies,* Series B, 29:248–258, in *MPA*, III, 53–54.

[11] Census of 1708, Peter J. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (Boston, 1910), 528.

[12] D'Artaguette to Pontchartrain, June 20, 1710, AC., C13a, 2: 541–547, in *MPA*, II, 55–56. Charles Gayarré, *History of Louisiana, the French Dominion* (New Orleans, 1885), I, 101. Gayarré states that the settlement was reduced to eating acorns.

[13] Abstract of Testimony against Bienville, AC., C13a, II, 249–312; *MPA* III, 78–84; 99–101.

(the elder) and "La freniere" lived on neighboring lots, while one of the largest lots in the village, located on the corner of Rue St. Anne and Rue St. Joseph, belonged to "M. Chauvin et son frere."[14] "Chauvin, L'Aine" would be Jacques, the eldest of the brothers who came to Louisiana; La Frénière was the appellation of the third brother, Nicolas; "M. Chauvin et son frere," by a process of elimination, would have to be Joseph and Louis, the only two other Chauvin brothers whose presence in Louisiana has been recorded in the church and civil documents of that period.

Jacques and Joseph arrived with Iberville in 1700; when and how the two younger brothers, Louis and Nicolas, joined them cannot be conclusively determined. Apparently they were but two of the many Canadian *voyageurs* who descended the Mississippi after the establishment of the colony on the Gulf. Clarence M. Burton states that Louis Chauvin and his brother Jean-Baptiste, both *voyageurs*, arrived in Detroit on June 14, 1706, one week after the arrival of the oldest brother in the family, Gilles Chauvin.[15] Gilles remained in Detroit; the whereabouts of Jean-Baptiste during this period cannot be traced, but apparently Louis remained only briefly in Detroit before continuing downriver to the Gulf Coast settlement. Burton does not mention Nicolas at all, so it is difficult to determine whether he made the voyage with Louis, but it is definitely known that Nicolas was in the colony by 1706.[16]

It was during this period that the three younger Chauvin brothers in Louisiana assumed the second surname by which they were to be known throughout the colonial era. According to the custom which so many of the colonists followed, Joseph adopted the appellation of De Léry, Nicolas took La Frénière, and Louis adopted Beaulieu. Jacques, like his brothers who remained in the north, used the family name Chauvin exclusively.

It becomes necessary, now, to correct an error which has been perpetuated by several historians of Upper and Lower Louisiana. Jacques Chauvin is repeatedly identified by certain of these writers as Jacques Chauvin de Charleville, and under this name he is often given credit for various exploits which appear to have been the accomplishments of another man. There was in early Louisiana a M. Charleville who explored the upper Mississippi about 1700,[17] established a trading post on the Cumberland, at the present site of Nashville, in 1714,[18] and participated in the Matagorda Bay campaign with Jean-Baptiste Bénard de La Harpe in 1721.[19] The chroniclers of these expeditions, however, make no reference to M. Charleville as Jacques Chauvin and no document from this period can be found which identifies Jacques Chauvin as Charleville or by any other or additional name. Not only does the 1706 map of Mobile show M. Charleville and Chauvin, *l'Aine*, at different locations,[20] but the 1708 testimony of Jacques at Bienville's trial begins with his oath that he had no name other than that of Jacques Chauvin.[21]

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[14] Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile,* unnumbered page; presumed date, 1706.

[15] Clarence M. Burton, ed., *The City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701–1922*, 5 vols. (Detroit, 1922), II, 1318.

[16] Census of 1706 at Mobile, trans. Alcée Fortier, *A History of Louisiana*, 4 vols. (New York, 1904), I, 52.

Late in 1708 or early in 1709, Joseph Chauvin de Léry was married to Hypolite Mercier, widow of the late surgeon-major of Mobile, Valentin Barreau.[22] Soon afterward Jacques likewise took a bride, Marie Anne de La Vergne. In either case, the marriage record cannot be located, but the Mobile parish registers recorded the birth of three children to each couple. In the case of Joseph, these ecclesiastical records further identify him as a merchant of the fort of Mobile.[23]

In 1712 Louis XIV granted to Antoine Crozat a fifteen-year monopoly on trade in the undefined limits of Louisiana. The governorship of this region was bestowed upon the founder of Detroit, Antoine de LaMothe Cadillac, along with specific instructions to explore for mines and to initiate trade with Mexico—with or without the consent of the Spanish government. To partially accomplish these policies a kinsman of Bienville, Louis Juchereau de St.-Denis, outfitted with 10,000 *livres* of trade goods and a supporting contingent of twenty-two soldiers and merchants, undertook a trade expedition to the Spanish Presidio del Norte on the Rio Grande.[24]

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[17] Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz, *The History of Louisiana*, trans. from the French (London, 1774; reprinted New Orleans, 1947), 109.

[18] J. G. Ramsey, *The Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century* (Charleston, S.C., 1853; reprinted Kingsport, Tenn., 1926), 45, 79.

[19] Jean Baptiste Bénard de La Harpe, *The Historical Journal of the French in Louisiana*; The USL History Series Number 3; translated by Joan Cain and Virginia Koenig; edited and annotated by Glenn R. Conrad (Lafayette, 1971), 160, hereinafter cited at La Harpe's *Journal*.

[20] Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile,* unnumbered page.

[21] *MPA*, III (Jackson, 1932), 99.

[22] Mobile Parish Records, Baptismal Book I, 16b. Winston DeVille, *Gulf Coast Colonials: A Compendium of French Families in Early Eighteenth Century Louisiana* (Baltimore, 1968), 20, 26.

[23] Mobile Parish Records, Bapt. Book I, 16a, 16b, 68; Marriage Book I, 14a.

A regional Louisiana history states, but fails to prove, that the three younger Chauvin brothers, "de la Frénière," "de Léry" and "de Beaulieu," were numbered among the twenty-two soldiers and merchants who left Mobile in company with St.-Denis. Beaulieu, according to this source, was one of ten men who stayed at Natchitoches to man the new post which St.-Denis had established there, while La Frénière and De Léry joined the expedition to Mexico. After St.-Denis' imprisonment in Mexico, the author relates, he learned of Spanish plans to establish an outpost near Natchitoches and smuggled word of the plans back to Cadillac through "Jean Penicaut," De Léry, and one Allarge Bejou. However, the chronicler of the expedition, André Pénicaut, relates nothing of this. Unfortunately, the author of this modern regional history fails to cite sources of his information and no colonial documents have been found which support this account. As *voyageurs* and merchants it is possible that the Chauvin brothers took part in this expedition, but until conclusive evidence can be provided to substantiate the alleged participation, the account is of little scholarly value.[25]

It is a documented fact, however, that this first attempt at commercial relations with New Spain was a failure. Undaunted, Crozat tried again in 1716. Under his direction a commercial company was formed by St.-Denis, the three younger Chauvin brothers, Baudreau *dit* Graveline, and Francois d'Herbanne.[26] The composition of this company indicates that Crozat was attempting a new approach. Instead of sending an official representative of the French government leading a contingent of merchants and French soldiers, Crozat apparently deemed it wiser to endow this expedition with all the characteristics of a private venture.

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[24] Gayarré, *History of Louisiana*, 102, 117; *Fleur de Lys and Calumet*, 143–145; La Harpe's *Journal*, 89.

[25] Louis R. Nardini, *My Historic Natchitoches, Louisiana, And Its Environment* (Natchitoches, 1964), 26–30.

[26] Francois Xavier Martin, *The History of Louisiana from the Earliest Period*, 2 vols. (New Orleans, 1827–1829), I, 194, 202–204. Charmion C. Shelby, "St. Denis' Second Expedition from Louisiana to the Rio Grande," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XXVII (January 1924), 198.

Still, this group was carefully chosen to ensure the endeavor's success. The Spanish now believed St.-Denis to be a disaffected Frenchman; during his previous detainment in Mexico he had married into a high-ranking family and declared his wish to return to Mobile long enough to collect his back pay and dispose of his property there. At Mobile he converted his salary into merchandise to be taken back to the Rio Grande.[27] As a smooth and polished diplomat with Spanish connections, he was the perfect leader for this expedition. Graveline and the three Chauvin brothers were experienced merchants and *voyageurs* who had long proven their ability to survive in Indian territories; this was an important consideration since the expedition was not to be accompanied by protective troops. The Sieur d'Herbanne, a relative of Madame Cadillac, had served since 1710 as Keeper of the Warehouse on Ile Dauphine.[28] D'Herbanne, undoubtedly, was chosen as the sixth partner to protect the interests of Cadillac and Crozat *vs.* the interests of private entrepreneurs.

With 60,000 *livres* of merchandise, the company departed Mobile in October 1716.[29] At Natchitoches the party rested and traded, but St.-Denis was restless. On the pretext of going on a hunting trip, he and his valet packed provisions and left, taking with them a sizable portion of the trade goods.[30]

After a four-months journey by foot through the Tejas region, the remainder of the party arrived at the Presidio del Norte. There they learned that St.-Denis' merchandise had been confiscated again and that he had gone to Mexico City to seek its release. To prevent seizure of the goods in their possession, the Chauvin party placed their merchandise in the hands of the Recollet fathers at the presidio until suitable buyers were found. Lot by lot the goods were sold,

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[27] Shelby, "St. Denis' Second Expedition," 197–198.

[28] Tanguay, *Dictionnaire généalogique*, I, 294–295; Duclos to Pontchartrain, List of Commissioned Officers, Mobile, 1713, AC., C13a, 3:287–310, in *MPA*, II, 144.

[29] La Harpe's *Journal*, 100.

[30] *Fleur de Lys and Calumet*, 198–199.

35

but before payment could be secured they learned of St.-Denis' imprisonment in Mexico City. Fearing the same fate and seeing that no good could come from their continued presence, the Chauvins, D'Herbanne and Graveline promptly left the presidio. They arrived in Mobile on October 25, 1717, with nothing to show for their year of hardship.[31] Their experience did serve a negative purpose, however, as it convinced the colonial government of the futility of attempting to carry on commercial enterprise with the Spaniards. Twenty-five years later, in a suit before the Superior Council, St.-Denis, La Frénière, and the Widows De Léry and Beaulieu were each awarded 8,000 *livres* for their share of the losses incurred in this expedition.[32]

Upon his return to Mobile, La Frénière was appointed to fill one of the two vacancies on the Superior Council, despite strenuous objections by Cadillac and Marc-Antoine Hubert, the king's commissary. Cadillac's opposition seems to have stemmed from his resentment of the progress made by the "scum and refuse of Canada" who followed Bienville.[33] Hubert was more explicit in his objection to La Frénière's appointment, describing him as "the former 'boy miller' who, practically illiterate, does not suit the dignity of a Superior Council." [34] Hubert's reference to La Frénière's state of literacy is at least partially justified. Grace King notes the existence of a document stating that La Frénière, after his arrival in the colony, learned to read and write in four months.[35]

For the remainder of their sojourn in Mobile, the three other Chauvins appear to have remained merchants and traders. In 1717 Jacques and Joseph were listed among those settlers who raised cattle for trade with the Indians.[36] This reference to Jacques is the last to be found among colonial documents. Stanley Arthur asserts

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[31] La Harpe's *Journal*, 105; Extrait d'une lettre de Chauvin de Léry et Chauvin de La Fresnière, fort Louis, dernier juin, 1718, AC., C13c, 4:56–57. Extrait du Journal du voyage ou Sr. d'herbanne qui a esté . . . la rivière du Nord du Nouveau Mexique, 17 November 1717, AC., C13a., 5:123–26.

[32] "Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana, (May 5, 1741)," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, X (October 1927), 583, hereafter cited as *LHQ*.

[33] Gayarré, *History of Louisiana*, I, 126.

[34] Marcel Giraud, *Histoire de Louisiane française*, vol. 2, *Années de transition (1715–1717)* (Paris, 1958), 94.

[35] Grace King, *Old Families of New Orleans* (New York, 1921), 170.

[36] Dale Greenwell, *Twelve Flags: Triumphs and Tragedies* (n.p., 1968), 74.

auvin
36

that "Jacques Chauvin de Charleville" died in Biloxi in 1729.[37] However, his brief biography of this brother is thoroughly confused and his identification of Jacques as Charleville has no basis. Since Arthur fails to cite a reference for this information, the reader cannot be certain whether the man who died in Biloxi was actually Jacques Chauvin, or the man called Charleville.

In 1718 Bienville established New Orleans on the Mississippi with the hope of making it the new seat of government. One of the first land grants made in this settlement was an extensive concession to four Chauvin brothers. Located on the east bank of the Mississippi, it occupied the land surrounding the ancient Indian village of Tchoupitoulas. Today this land lies within the Brookhollow Business Park on Jefferson Highway near Harahan, and in October 1970, a historical marker was dedicated there by the Louisiana Tourist Development Commission.[38]

The Chauvin petition for a concession was granted about March 1719. Records of this period indicate that Beaulieu and his sister-in-law, Mme. Chauvin de Léry, were in France in January of that year.[39] Perhaps this trip was made in conjunction with that petition for a concession. At any rate, the petition was granted and Joseph arrived in New Orleans shortly afterward to claim his land. He was soon followed by his brothers La Frénière and Beaulieu, but the land set aside for the fourth brother, presumably Jacques, was transferred to a nephew when the unidentified brother failed to claim his grant. This nephew also failed to appear, and the property was cultivated by the Chauvins in his absence. According to De Léry, "together, out of an impenetrable forest, by force of labor, [we] made a fine and fertile plain." [40]

De Léry's claim was no idle boast. In 1720 Pénicaut described the concession of Tchoupitoulas as "the finest and best cultivated of the concessions in the country, with mill and forges."[41] Even more plaudits were given them by Father Pierre de Charlevoix who visited New Orleans in 1722:

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[37] Stanley C. Arthur, *Old Families of Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1931), 240.

[38] Joyce N. Yeldell, "Historical Markers Dedicated in 1970 by the Louisiana Tourist Development Commission," *Louisiana History*, XII (1971), 176; Supplementary Petition of DeLéry, translated by Henry R. Dart, "Céard's Case 1724," *LHQ*, V (1922), 167.

[39] Roll of the *Philippe*, bound from La Rochelle to Louisiana on January 26, 1719, in Glenn Conrad, *First Families of Louisiana*, 2 vols. (Baton Rouge, 1970), I, 33, hereafter cited as Conrad, *First Families*; New Orleans Parish Records, Marriage Book A, p. 106, Act 24.

[40] Supplementary Petition of DeLéry, "Céard's Case 1724," 167.

> The Chapitoulas [*sic*] ... are in a very good condition, the soil is very fertile and has fallen into the hands of expert and laborious people. They are ... three Canadian brothers of the name of Chauvin, who having brought nothing with them to this country but their industry have attained to a perfection through the necessity of working for their subsistence. They have lost no time, and have spared themselves in nothing and their conduct affords an useful lesson to those lazy fellows whose misery unjustly discredits a country which is capable of producing an hundred fold, of whatever is sown in it.[42]

The industry and ingenuity of the brothers, however, soon involved them in a serious lawsuit brought by a less enterprising neighbor. Dams, levees and ditches had been constructed at Tchoupitoulas by the Chauvins and their neighbor Claude-Joseph Dubreuil to prevent the inundation of their lands by the floodwaters of the Missisippi. Pierre Céard, operator of the neighboring Ste.-Reyne concession, filed a petition before the Superior Council in 1724 claiming that the flood control methods of his neighbors caused the flooding of his own lands. Even though the Chauvins and Dubreuil had invited Céard to join their flood control program at its beginning, and he had refused, the suit was nevertheless decided in favor of Céard. The Tchoupitoulas concessionaries were ordered to join Céard in digging ditches and building levees to drain the Ste.-Reyne concession. However, the wisdom of flood control was upheld by the council in its supplementary order that each party must build a solid contiguous levee on his own land fronting the river. This was the first case in history which dealt with the responsibility of adjoining owners on the Mississippi River, and the authority of the precedent set in this case was recognized by subsequent Spanish and American governments.[43]

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[41] *Fleur de Lys and Calumet,* 244.

[42] Letter XXI, New Orleans, January 10, 1722, Pierre de Charlevoix, *Journal of a Voyage to North America* (Ann Arbor, 1966), II, 287.

[43] Supplementary Petition of DeLéry, "Céard's Case 1724," 155–86.

The censuses of that period offer statistical proof of the growth of the Tchoupitoulas holdings. The 1721 census of New Orleans and vicinity recorded the presence of 588 French adults and 514 Negro slaves, 96 of whom were owned by the three Chauvin brothers.[44] By 1724 their slaves had increased to 179, and the 1726 census recorded 254 slaves and 500 arpents of cleared land on the three Chauvin plantations.[45] In just seven years, the brothers had carved out a little empire from the wilderness near New Orleans.

The land and slaves at Tchoupitoulas were employed in several ways. Since the brothers' first task was the clearing of their land, their first business venture was the operation of lumber mills. As the trees were felled at Tchoupitoulas, they were promptly converted into planking, boards, beams and other supplies for the use of the company in its construction and fortification efforts.[46]

When the land was cleared, it was put to various uses. In areas not suited for farming, sheep and cattle were grazed. In 1725, at Bienville's urging, the company sold its entire herd of sheep to La Frénière.[47] The Chauvin herds apparently grew at a rapid pace because in 1728 La Frénière and Beaulieu purchased from Bienville twenty-nine arpents of frontage land, forty arpents in depth, which were used as uncleared pasture for at least another ten years.[48]

The first crop which the brothers planted appears to have been rice, and by 1725 they were producing hundreds of barrels each season. The cultivation of indigo followed.[49] In 1726 Beaulieu introduced still another crop to his plantation—tobacco—but his first attempts to grow this crop were disastrous. In a letter to the directors of the Company of the Indies, Governor Etienne de Perier and Jacques de La Chaise commented:

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[44] Jay K. Ditchy (trans.), "Early Census Tables of Louisiana," *LHQ* XIII (April, 1930), 219.

[45] Conrad, *First Families*, II, 17, 25.

[46] "Minutes of the Superior Council," Aug. 2, and Sept. 25, 1724, *MPA*, III, 407, 429.

[47] "Report of the Superior Council," May 20, 1725, *MPA*, II, 465.

[48] Heloise H. Cruzat, "Documents Concerning Bienville's Lands in Louisiana, 1718–1737," *LHQ*, XI (1928), 95, 97.

[49] George Oudard, *Four Cents an Acre: The Story of Louisiana Under the French*, trans. from *Notre Louisiane* by Margery Bianco (New York, 1931), 166, 180.

> It is well to warn you, Gentlemen, that you will find some bad tobacco in this cargo. There are sixteen to eighteen hundred pounds that were furnished by Sieur de Beaulieu of the Choupetoulas [*sic*] which are twists which seemed very bad to us, without smell or taste, . . . but we have been obliged to take it in order not to wrong this inhabitant who is not well acquainted with the cultivation of this plant and who relied on a man who has deceived him. He asks you to put the price on it yourself that you think right. . . . We absolutely must have men here who are well acquainted with this plant to go and move about among the inhabitants and show them how they must prepare it.[50]

Though now in their forties, the two younger Chauvin brothers were still single. In an era and locality in which the fight for survival was everyman's first concern and Christian women were at a premium, few youths were willing or able to assume the responsibilities of marriage and the support of a family. Not until 1724 did Beaulieu and La Frénière consider themselves sufficiently well established in the colony to take wives.[51] Here, again, official records of their marriages are missing. The various proceedings of the Superior Council, however, identify the wife of Beaulieu as Charlotte Orbanne Duval, daughter of the cashier of the Company of the Indies, François Orbanne Duval.[52] La Frésnière's marriage was to Marguerite Le Sueur of Mobile, daughter of the explorer Pierre-Charles Le Sueur and Marguerite Messier, a cousin of Bienville.[53] De Léry, whose wife had died while visiting in La Rochelle, France, took as his second spouse Françoise Laurence LeBlanc in a ceremony performed in the New Orleans parish church on May 25, 1726.[54]

Beaulieu's marriage was an extremely short one. On January 30,

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[50] Perier and La Chaise to Council of the Indies, November 2, 1727, AC., C13a, 10:184–200, in *MPA*, II, 548.

[51] Census of 1724, Conrad, *First Families*, II, 17.

[52] "Records of the Superior Council," *LHQ*, IX (1926), 291.

[53] Devin to Pauger, August 29, 1724, at Mobile, AC., C13a, 8: 203–204, in *MPA*, II, 394; New Orleans Parish Records, Baptismal Book I, 4, 40, 111b; King, *Old Families of New Orleans*, 172.

[54] New Orleans Parish Records, Marriage Book A, 106, Act 24.

40

1729, Perier and La Chaise wrote to the directors of the company:

> Sieur de Beaulieu Chauvin of the Choupetoulas [sic] has just died of pleurisy. He was the best of the three brothers. We are sorry about it because he was always inclined to please the Company.[55]

As is so often the case, the best man is forgotten by those who follow him. There still remain in New Orleans streets perpetuating the names of La Frénière and De Léry. For Beaulieu there is no public reminder that he ever existed. Although he left two sons bearing the name of Chauvin de Beaulieu, their Louisiana descendants have faded into obscurity.[56]

At the time of his second marriage, Joseph Chauvin de Léry was fifty-four years of age. The five decades of his life had been filled with the adventure of which all men dream and the hard labor that all successful men find inevitable. His travels had taken him from his native Canada to France, from Illinois to Mobile to Mexico. He had sat at the tables of noble governors and before the campfires of Indian braves. He had served the colony as a captain of the militia, even while laboring to build his own fortunes.[57] In December 1729, he was called upon to perform his last mission for the colony. In retaliation for the Natchez Massacre, Perier vowed to wage a war of extermination against the Natchez, a war which he was incapable of winning without allies from other Indian nations. To the powerful Choctaws he sent "Sieur de Léry, an officer well versed in the languages of the savages," and from this tribe De Léry secured the promise of all possible aid.[58]

His mission accomplished, De Léry returned to Tchoupitoulas and for a year enjoyed relative tranquility with his second family. Except for a dispute with Joseph Blanpain over an allegedly defective sawmill which Blanpain constructed for him, De Léry does not appear again in the civil records of the colony.[59] On August 20,

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[55] AC., C13a, 11:305–319, in *MPA*, II, 622.

[56] "Records of the Superior Council, July 2, 1762," *LHQ*, XXIV (1941), 212.

[57] Bienville to Maurepas, June 29, 1736, AC., C13a, 21:181–186 in *MPA*, III, 688.

[58] Fortier, *History of Louisiana*, I, 112.

[59] "Records of the Superior Council," *LHQ*, V (1922), 87–99.

Chauvin
41

1732, he was buried in the cemetery of the parish church at New Orleans.[60]

During this period New Orleans was a booming town of nearly a thousand inhabitants.[61] Unlike the residents of most frontier settlements, the people of New Orleans affected the luxurious modes of dress that were then in vogue in Paris. The little city had already developed the *joi de vivre* that has characterized it for over two and a half centuries. When their day's labor was finished, the colonists of the capital city sought relaxation, food, drink and the companionship of their friends. For an alert entrepreneur the opportunity was ripe, and the last brother, Nicolas Chauvin de La Frénière, was certainly a man to recognize and seize every attractive opportunity that presented itself. In 1729 he and the Chevalier du Pradel invested a portion of their capital and opened one of the first cabarets in the colony.[62]

In 1732 La Frénière, the one-time miller, was again appointed a member of the Superior Council of Louisiana—this time by the king himself.[63] In this capacity he was to serve a long and useful career while continuing to administer the affairs of his varied businesses. The Superior Council records prior to his death in 1749 relate many of his official acts and personal business involvements.[64] In the last decade of La Frénière's life, the self-taught Canadian provided at least one of his sons the best education that France could offer.[65] Upon the father's death, that son, Nicolas Chauvin de La Frénière, Jr., succeeded his father on the council, and in 1763 was appointed attorney general of Louisiana.[66]

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[60] New Orleans Parish Records, Funeral Entry in Baptismal Book I, 17. The register entry states that he died August 29 and was interred August 20; obviously one of these dates is erroneous.

[61] Recapitulation of General Census of New Orleans, July 1, 1727, Fortier, *History of Louisiana*, I, 162.

[62] Edwin A. Davis, *Louisiana, a Narrative History* (New Orleans, 1960), I, 87, 94.

[63] King to Bienville and Salmon, February 2, 1732, A.C., B, 57:824, in *MPA*, III, 566.

[64] The first official record of La Frénière's death is a petition filed for a family meeting relative to his succession. "Records of the Superior Council," *LHQ*, XX (1937), 492.

[65] Fortier, *History of Louisiana*, I, 174.

[66] "Records of the Superior Council," (1749 and succeeding years), *LHQ*, XX–XXVI, list the name of La Frénière Jr. as a councilman, though no official record of his appointment can be found. Fortier, *History of Louisiana*, I, 144.

Without noble origins to give them a start in their still feudal society, without any tangible inheritance to build upon, and without formal education to give them a competitive edge, these brothers parlayed their determination into a private fortune and a heritage of public service. Yet, the Chauvins were but four of the countless men and women who laid the foundations of our present society. For most of them few documents exist to chronicle the harsh fullness of their lives. In a world in which survival was a day-to-day struggle, few people had the time or ability to record the details of each battle against the elements—and officials were naturally concerned with the reporting of production statistics and population growth rather than individual problems, joys and achievements.

It is thus rare to find in extant colonial sources so much material on the individual personalities of common men such as the Chauvins. Though their lives were rich in adventures and adversities, the brothers alone did little to change the face of history. Their true significance lies in the fact that their lives, as chronicled intermittently throughout the colonial archives, mirror the harsh but rewarding lives of all the men and women who tamed the wilderness of the New World.

1974 Roll Call
United Spanish War Veterans

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA

August B. Cabiro
Covington, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
O.M. Sgt. Co. D,
2nd La. Vol. Inf.
(Age: 93)

Anthony J. Denenea
Covington, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
Pvt. Co. K
2nd La. Vol. Inf.
(Age: 94)

Joe A. Favret
New Orleans, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
Pvt. Co. D
2nd La. Vol. Inf.
(Age: 100)

L. B. Galatas
New Orleans, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
Pvt. Co. K
2nd La. Vol. Inf.
(Age: 94)

James W. Haffey
New Orleans, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
Service Record N/A
(Age: 93)

William J. Kevlin
New Orleans, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
Corp. Co. K
2nd La. Vol. Inf.
(Age: 94)

Edwin L. Bernard, P/D/C
New Iberia, La.
Camp #8
State Commander
United Spanish War Veterans
(Age: 94)

J. D. Ringham
New Orleans, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
Service Record N/A
(Age: 93)

Dr. C. J. Thibodaux, P/D/C
Schriever, La.
H. Y. Grubbs Camp #3
New Orleans, La.
App-Seaman 1st Class USN
US *Alabama*
(Age: 90)

Charles Johnson
Shreveport, La.
P/C Camp #4
Service Record N/A
(Age: 93)

V. *Children of Mathieu Donatien and Nancy Ann Phipps Chauvin:*[58]

1. Mary Lavinia Chauvin, b.29 Sept. 1862 in Terrebonne Par., La., no further information
2. Clementia Ann Chauvin, b.3 Apr. 1866 in Terrebonne Par., La., no further information
3. Luna Mary Chauvin, b.27 Dec. 1867 in Terrebonne Par., La., d.28 Sept. 1927 in Terrebonne Par., La., (bur. in St. Anthony's Cemetery, Houma, La.), m.19 Jun. 1889 in Terrebonne Par., La. to Andrew G. Jackson with seven children.
4. Walter H. Chauvin, b.after 1870, d.9 Dec. 1952, m.11 Dec. 1895 in Terrebonne Par., La. to Josephine Cognevich with seven children.

III. 8. Henry Phipps, Jr., son of Henry and Phebe Carter Phipps, b.?, d.?, m.1 21 Oct. 1824 in Wilkinson Co., Ms. to Naomi Pamela Nicholson, no issue; m.2 20 Aug. 1838 in Wilkinson Co., Ms. to Susan Groom Wiley[59] (2).

IV. *Children of Henry Jr. and Susan Groom Wiley Phipps:*[60]

1. Lutitia Amelia Phipps
2. Henry Max (McKendria) Phipps
3. Susan Phipps (no further information[61])
4. Percy Phipps

IV. 1. Lutitia (Lou) Amelia Phipps, daughter of Henry Jr. and Susan Groom

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[58] Partial source for the listing of issue is the 1870 Terrebonne census (found under Shovan). Note that in this census listing, Mary Hanson Phipps is found living with the Chauvins, listed as age 64. Jess Bergeron supplied the available birth, death and marriage information sourcing it from the Houma Episcopal Church records. Finally, further confirmation of the above along with several dates comes from The Descending Families of Zenon Chauvin by Phoebe Chauvin Morrison; she has extensive information on the Chauvin family (312 Tudor St., Houma, La. 70364) .

[59] Susan Groom Wiley was the widow of John Wiley; no issue from her first marriage. Wiley's will and marriage record are found in Wilkinson Co.

[60] Source for this listing of issue of Susan Groom Wiley and Henry Phipps, Jr. is [written] family tradition. The only document I've run across to contradict this is in Henry Max Phipps' divorce papers from Lydia Jane Lassley Ireson Phipps, he refers to Routh Henry Phipps as his uncle when according to my records, they were first cousins. There was, however, a large age difference between the two; further, Henry Max married (2) Routh Henry's daughter, Lena Phipps.

[61] There is a Susana Phipps who married William J. Brown in Wilkinson Co. on 22 Jun. 1861; if this is the same Susan, any issue?

La. Gen. Register - Vol XL No. 4 Dec. 1993

Chauvin
45

vol XVII no 4 Dec 70

THE FIRST LOUISIANIANS - 1699

Submitted by Winston De Ville

The following list is a "Roll of Officers and Canadians" at the seaport town of Rochefort, France, who were scheduled to leave on the royal frigate Le Renomme, under the command of Monsieur D'Iberville, for Fort Maurepas "in the Mississippi River". They were to join the first group of soldiers who reached the new Louisiana frontier earlier that same year. The document was drawn August 25, 1699, and their pay was to begin on September 1 of the same year. The two first officers, Sieur de Boisbriand and Sieur de St. Denis, received fifty livres each month, while all the others received thirty livres. The third man listed had no pay notation by his name, although there is a marginal note that seems to relate to him. "...although not Canadian..." The original was signed by D'Iberville and witnessed by DuGuay.

The translator is grateful to several of his colleagues in France for calling this important document to his attention while he was Director of Special Collections at Mobile (Alabama) Public Library. It has been used in other publications, but is of such importance to Louisiana genealogy as to require a wider audience. The original is in the Archives Nationale, Paris, indexed C-13C, 2:18-20 vo.

Major Officers

Sieur de Boisbriand

Sieur de St. Denis

Sieur de Maltot substituting for Sieur de Caumont who is ill.

Canadians

Joseph La Pointe (Seymour)

Ignace Lapointe

Jacques La Brie

Francois Poudrid

Paul Du Chein (Chien ?)

Joseph Chauvin

Jean Baptiste Graveline

Antoine Beaussé called Marone (?)

Jean L'Eveillé

Charles La Motte

Jean Jacques Rooc (?)

Francois Lasolaye

Pierre Talon

Jean Talon

André Roy

Gilbert Dardenne

Denis Durbois

Estienne La Chambre

Jean Baptiste Turpin

Francois Clavery in the place of Joseph Chesnier who died

Chauvin
46

La Gen Reg vol 18 NO 2 June 1971

3. Catherine Angelique born April 16, 1703 in Montreal; married Michel Castonguay, son of Jean Baptiste Castonguay and Marie Agnes Simon dit La Pointe, at Lachenaye Canada on May 28, 1731. They had three children.

4. Anne born April 10, 1705 in Montreal; died there October 23, 1744. She married Nicolas Henri Catin, son of Henri Catin and Jeanne Brossart on April 16, 1732 in Montreal. They had six children.

5. Marie Anne born in Montreal June 18, 1709; died there October 23, 1744; married there Etienne Petit, son of Jean Petit and Marie Bailly, on May 11, 1733. They had four children.

6. Marguerite born in Montreal August 10, 1711; married there May 2, 1737 to Bartelemi Metivier, son of Nicolas Metivier and Marie Boette. They had six children.

7. Joseph born in Montreal May 5, 1713; of whom more later.

8. Marie Elizabeth born July 27, 1716.

9. Charles Francois born June 10, 1721; died in infancy.

The French records of Illinois are far from complete but enough remains to show that three of the sons of Gilles Chauvin were established in Kaskaskia and there is evidence that another - Pierre, the only son of his first marriage - may have been there at one time. Just when they came or whether they came together we do not know.

So far, we have found only two records concerning Pierre ~~Chauvin~~. The first is in Louisiana and has to do with a boundary dispute between Ceard, director of the St. Reyne Concessions, and Srs. Dubreuil de Villars, Chauvin de Lery, de Beaulieu and de la Freniere. Recorded as document #10, March 23, 1724, it takes note of a previous concession of six arpents to Pierre Chauvin, nephew of the brothers Chauvin, who "has not appeared in this colony". The only other record is in Illinois and is only a fragment. It reads:

> " Jan. 16, 1743 - Was present M. Joseph Boucher, King's Attorney for vacant estates, acting for the absent creditors, Louis Chauvin Subrogate Guardian of the minors of the defunct Pierre Chauvin his brother, Daniel Legras, creditor, Etienne Petit Creditor, Joseph Chauvin alias Charleville paternal uncle of said minors, Louis Bore witness, and Joseph Turpin administrator of said Dame widow, and witnesses to the effect of the presents, who after deliberation, and in order to avoid the public sale of a house belonging to the estate of Philippe Chauvin alias Joyeuse which house has been left to the creditors of the estate by virtue of

Chauvin #7 June 71

La Gen Reg vol 18 No 2

> Marin. Witnesses Sieur Francois Lalamundiere, uncle of the groom, Francois Joyeuse, his first cousin, Etienne Livremont, Henri Charpentier, her uncle, Charles Valle, her cousin."

There is a record of only one child of this marriage. She is Marie who died April 17, 1817 "aged about 40".(Ste. Genevieve Church records). She married April 23, 1792 Louis Trudeau, son of Louis Trudeau and Marie Decroix. (Same)

Philippe Chauvin, second of the sons of Gilles and Angelique Guyon dit Derounsay, is usually called Joyeuse. His marriage record is:

> "April 28, 1734 marriage contract of Philippe Chauvin, son of Jules Chauvin and Angelique Derounsay, a native of Montreal, with Marianne Danys, daughter of Charles Danis and Dorothee Michiperouata, a native of the parish of Notre Dame de Kaskaskia. Witnesses Sr. Louis Chauvin brother of the groom, mother and step-father of the bride (Sr. Turpin)"
>
> (See Transcriptions of the Proceedings of the Superior Council of New Orleans in Lousiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 18, p. 698)

We do not know where the marriage took place. The fact that there is a record of it is that it is listed as among her effects as they were inventoried following her death. Philippe, as we have said, was dead by 1743. Marianne died in New Orleans June 10, 1747, leaving four children - two sons with their uncles in Illinois and a daughter, Marianne, and one other child living with her in New Orleans. → X

M. Hugo Ernestine ~~Kolb~~

We have found a marriage record for only one child of Philippe and Marianne - a son:

> "May 25, 1761 - afternoon in the church of the parish of Ste. Anne de Fort Chartres, Francois Chauvin dit Joyeuse son of the late Philippe Chauvin and the late Marie Anne Danys of Kaskaskia and Marthe Syonnau, daughter of Louis Syonnau and the late Francoise Merique, also of Kaskaskia." (Kaskaskia Church Records)

Among the witnesses was Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville.

Francois Chauvin dit Joyeuse died in Ste. Genevieve October 13, 1781. His age, as given on the death record, would have him born about 1739. (Ste. Genevieve Church records). The Ste. Genevieve Church records give the baptisms of eight children of Francois Chauvin dit Joyeuse and Marthe Syannau but the marriage of only one. This is the eldest child, Marie Marthe, who, on October 16, 1780, married Francois Arcoutte, son of Francois Arcoutte and Magdaleine Vertefeuil of Three Rivers Canada.

acad Gen Ex vol III No 1 Jan 1981 Chauvin

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BLACK HILLS NUGGETS, P. O. Box 1495, Rapid City, S.D. 57701

CAR-DEL-SCRIBE, 36 pages, a magazine for genealogists and researchers in genealogy, history and geography. 8 pages of genealogical source material; how-to-do-it column by editor, a certified genealogist; 6 issues $4.50. 2 free queries. CHEDWATO Service, P. O. Box 120A, Middleboro, Mass.

HUBBARD FAMILY GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTER, 568 Sunbeam Rd., Lompoc, CA 93436. Quarterly, $10/yr. Queries and family histories printed free.

ST. LOUIS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 1617 So. Brentwood Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63144. $5.00/yr. quarterly. Good source for early La. research.

SANTA MARIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, P. O. Box 1215, Santa Maria, CA 94354. $3.00 per yr., free query service. Santa Maria Cemetery Service, $1.00/surname. Donation to Society Library Book Fund.

* * *

The following letter was received from Mr. Bernard Vanasse of St. John's Seminary at Brighton, Mass. 02135. It is being printed in hopes that someone may be able to pass along some enlightening information to Mr. Vanasse. If this is acceptable to readers, we will print excerpts of letters that appear to be of a generally appealing nature in hopes that others can share any information they may have for the writer.

"...The CHARRON family which I mentioned is not of Acadian descent but of native Québec origin. You mentioned a SAVOIE family, members of which were at Berthier "en haut" in the 1750's. It is very probable that Marie-Paule SAVOIE in my ancestry is from this family. In 1850 she was living in Ste.-Elisabeth which at that time was the next parish to Berthier "en haut."

I have written to Père Antoine Loiselle. He did not get any information on Marie-Paule but said that a Marguerite SAVOIE, daughter of Charles SAVOIE and Marguerite DOIRON was married to a Lambert CHARRON in 1803 in Ste.-Elisabeth. These people could have been her parents from the time period in which each lived. The parish records in Ste.-Elisabeth begin only in 1802 and not early enough to record Marie-Paule's baptism. Ste.-Elisabeth was once part of Berthier parish but they have no record of Marie-Paule SAVOIE either. /s/ Bernard Vanasse.

* * *

Another letter, this one from Mrs. Mercedes Pertuit of Houma, La. It deals with CHAUVIN research contained in Glenn Conrad's "St. Charles - Abstracts of the Civil Records of St. Charles Parish 1770-1803."

"...I am bery excited over it. I made many trips to Hahnville for records on my Paul CHAUVIN - Charlotte TOUPS problem. Often I came home with things that didn't help me ~~at all.~~ Sam would translate but he wasn't the best at it and I had to ask others for help - but now we have about 2,00 civil records from St. Charles beautifully and correctly translated.

I now have the Charlotte TOUPS problem settled and even have a few leads on Paul CHAUVIN. The records have to be correct but Conrad, like Neil TOUPS, has some big errors in the genealogy in the back of his book.

Acadian Gen Ex Vol III No 1 Jan 74

Chauvin

49

CHAUVIN RESEARCH (contd)

I will give you a short summary of what I found out. If you or anyone else wants it ~~in~~ more detail with dates, page numbers and names I can write that up later this Fall when I have the time. Use the index on Charlotte, Etienne and Frederic TOUPS and you will be able to check with me - also François PERTUIS (Sam's line)...

Gaspard TOUPS was m. twice - Frederic was by the first mg. and Etienne by the 2nd. Frederic and Etienne were half-brothers.

Frederic had a daughter named Charlotte and Etienne had a daughter named Charlotte. These two Charlottes would be half first cousins (we thought there were two Charlotte's but we didn't know who their parents were.

Frederic m. Barbe STRIMPHEL and their daughter Chrlotte m. Paul (Hypolite) CHAUVIN and had a family - all of whose names we have, including my Louis.

Etienne's daughter Charlotte m. Antoine DORVIN and had four children. This Charlotte died and when Antoine remarried he divided with his four children. One place states how much each child got and tells how much they got from their grandfather, Etienne.

My Charlotte who married Pol (Hypolite) CHAUVIN (who was sometimes called Paul but mostly Pol) lived until 1833. She died in Thibodaux. We have had her inventory and succession for several years.

Also, strange as it may seem Etienne and Frederic each had a daughter named Catherine or Marie-Catherine who is listed in Red Church records and by Neil in his book. These Charlottes have to be the Catherines. Is Charlotte the German for Catherine? It never dawned on me before. Unless you have Neil's book "The Toups Clan" or some early Red Church records, you will probably not run into the Catherines.

Also, Conrad lists Marianne FRANCOEUR as Pol CHAUVIN's first wife which is possible but not probable. (This is in the genealogy in the back of his book). Marianne FRANCOEUR m. Louis CHAUVIN 1770 as you have on the lineage sheet. They had several children. Unless he died early, Paul would have have been able to marry Marianna but it could be. The families were close, as Paul stood as godfather for their daughter Marianne CHAUVIN in 1772. I have that baptismal record for proof.

Barbe STRIMPHEL, wife of Frederic TOUPS, m. François PERTUIS after Frederic died. Barbe died shortly after and François PERTUIS married Angélique LEPINE (Sam's g-g-g-grandparents). There were some PERTUIS minors by Barbe STRIMPHEL according to the St. Charles records. As I see it now, I believe that Paul CHAUVIN could be a brother of Louis CHAUVIN who married Marianne FRANCOEUR in 1770 in New Orleans. Since Paul was godfather to the daughter of Louis and Marrianne he had to be a close relative. Paul must have gotten some land in St. Charles, because he joined the German Coast Militia. Paul had to meet Charlotte TOUPS in St. Charles. The BAUDOINS, DORVAINS, PERTUIS, CHAUVINS and TOUPS all lived 20 to 22 miles on the river above New Orleans. I have never found a mg. record for Charlotte and Paul but feel this was among the records of the Red Church that were burned. The strange thing is that I have never located the baptismal records of any of Paul's children. They were born during the Spanish period and it was customary to name the grandparents on the certificate. I have one such record, that of Adelle COURCIER, my g-g-grandmother." /s/ Mercedes Pertuit.

L'Héritage Volume 9, no. 33 January 86

Chauvin

50

C (Continued)

			Pages
Canes,	Francisco Ramon to Catalina & Carlos, negroes Emancipation of slaves	Aug. 3, 1799	202
Canes,	Francisco Ramon by Honore Landreaux Sale of property	Dec. 30, 1799	290
Caron,	Maria Juana (Deville Degoutin) to Adelaida Deville Degoutin Donation of slave	May 25, 1799	118
Carriere,	Francisca (Montreuil) to Francisca Voisin, free negress Sale of property	May 29, 1799	121
Carriere,	Maria Francisca (Montreuil) to Francisco Dede, free negro Sale of slave	Oct. 22, 1799	246
Castres,	Beltran Registration of document	Dec. 19, 1799	278
Castres,	Beltran to Honorato Fortier Power of Atty.	Dec. 19, 1799	278
Charpiseau,	Juana Maria (Marsam) to Henry Peyroux Sale of slave	May 25, 1799	113
Chauvin,	Mariana to Basilio Krebs Sale of slave	June 6, 1799	131
Chiloque,	Andres to Agustin Meullion Sale of property	July 12, 1799	178
Clark,	Daniel to Pedro Pedesclaux Receipt	June 19, 1799	154
Clark,	Richard, et al to Guillermo Garland Obligation (Null)	Dec. 30, 1799	293
Conrotte,	Juan B. to Manuel Montes Power of Atty.	Nov. 16, 1799	262
Cook,	Nicholas to Charles Norwood Power of Atty.	May 22, 1799	106
Coupry,	Juan Henrique Last Will & Testament	May 24, 1799	106

acad Gen Ex vol XV No3 July 84 Chauvin 51

husband for the first Marguerite. Recently, J. E. Belliveau wrote and said that the second Marguerite should be shown as d/o Prudent and of Francoise **BOURG**, as does Adrien Bergeron in his "Le Grand Arrangement des Acadiens au Quebec."

p. 1274 shows Anne PINET, b. 1687, d/o Philippe and Catherine HEBERT, m. Jean DOUCET, s/o Pierre/Henriette PELLETRET. According to Tanguay, this mg. was in Quebec on 15 July, 1711. If so, this Jean DOUCET cannot be son of Pierre and Henriette PELLETRET. Jean, son of Pierre and Henriette PELLETRET m. 1691 Francoise BOURGEOIS, and still had children by her in 1721. Tanguay shows Jean DOUCET's mg. to Anne PINET as a second marriage, the first being to Elizabeth PROU (no date shown). Actually there were two Jean DOUCETS, first, son of Pierre/Henriette PELLETRET and married to Francoise BOURGEOIS. The second one married first Elizabeth PROU, then Anne PINET, and third, at Cap St. Ignace, Quebec, to Therese DAUPHIN. This information found in Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne Francaise, vol. VI, #8 (October 1955), p. 371 by Gordon Bonnet. Article infers that this Jean DOUCET is Irish.

p. 2416: Mother of Etienne BENOIT is shown as Anne CORMIER; should be Anne COMAU.

* * *

QUERIES ARE FREE.....QUERIES ARE FREE.....QUERIES ARE FREE.....QUERIES

BABIN/BORNE. Mrs. Alan Babin, Box 236, Collierville, TN 38017 seeks info on Odile **BORNE**, m. 31 Jan. 1848 at New Orleans to Joseph Francois **BABIN** and d. 20 July 1867, d/o Benjamin **BORNE**/Marie Augustine de la **TOUR**.

BABIN/LANDRY; BOURGEOIS/BROUSSARD; BROUSSARD/DUGAS; COMEAU/BENOIT; FOREST/MICHEL. Mrs. June Granger, P. O. Box 189, Loreauville, LA 70552 needs P for Marguerite **FOREST** m. to Louis **MICHEL**; P for Anne **BOURGEOIS** Athanase BROUSSARD, s/o Jean Baptiste BROUSSARD/Celeste HEBERT; Helene COMEAU m. 1754 to Alexis BENOIT; Marguerite BROUSSARD m. Charles DUGAS; P for Anne BABIN, m. Jean Baptiste LANDRY of Pointe Coupee and St. James, LA, s/o Joseph LANDRY; Marie Catherine LANDRY, m. to Antoine BABIN in 1740; Marie LANDRY m. to Paul BABIN 1730; Paul 1763 Oxford, Md.

BERGERON/GAUDIN; CHAUVIN/BRAUD; HEBERT/MELANSON. Claire V. Ware, 10713 Sombra Verde, El Paso, TX 79935 needs P for Mathurin BERGERON, b. ca. 1756, bur. 1814 age 58 St. James parish, LA, m. to Marie GAUDIN, d/o ? b. ca 1765, bur. 1815 St. James; B, B for Jean Baptiste CHAUVIN, s/o Louis CHAUVIN/Marie BERGERON, m. 1773 Ascension parish, LA to Marguerite BRAUD, d/o Aman BRAUD/Marie Josephe LANDRY, b. when, where? P for Marie Ozite HEBERT, b. ca 1730, bur. 1805 age 75 St. James parish, m. 1748 Alexander MELANSON.

BLANCHARD. James M. Blanchard, 1015 Liberty St. #2, El Cerrito, CA 94530 needs info on James Milton BLANCHARD, believed b. Prince Edward Island

Chauvin 52

Blouin home where "Bill" Clouatre lived is still there. John Bergeron bought it.

Grandmon Lannegrasse home is gone.

Frank Champton little store is still in use as a bar today.

George Chauvin Sr. home is in good condition, as new owners repaired it.

Haydel's home in curve by the Oak tree was demolished by the tree and taken down.

Celine Boudreaux's home is gone, but a brick home is built on property.

On Abbott's Plantation it had a two story house, and the Schexnayders lived last until taken down. Union Gray's baseball park was in rear. Norris St. Pierre bought this side, and built 2 homes which just last month his home was sold and moved away.

Warren "Boone" Porta Sr. bought the other half of the plantation. His home was sold, and moved away.

Avanie Melancon had the barber shop. It is gone.

Golden Gate Canning Factory was located where they have a subdivision with home on both side of street.

"Boots" and "Beaulah" shop and house is demolished. They had a store you were sure to find anything you needed there.

Charlie Chauvin had a store, and his home added in back of store. Home is still standing, but store and "Le Pape Vert" where Miss Thibodeau had her home was been demolished.

Pierre Chauvin had a factory, and he built vaults in it.

Nita Reouiller had the Union Post Office, and it is now gone.

St. Mary's Church is still being used, also the cemetery. Wayne Letulle is the caretaker.

Bar that George Cox Sr., and Daisie Labat had. That building has been torn down.

Big Food Store that Maurice Templain had is still being used.

"Mike's" little store is gone.

Champton's building where movies were shown, and we attended is gone.

On Ancient Domain Plantation where Petyvain's lived. Home and other buildings were all demolished.

CHAuviN Chauvin

Chauvin 53

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CHAUVIN DE JOYEUSE

From: LOUISIANA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY Vol. 18, No. 3., P.697

Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana -- June 10, 1747

Kreb's 2nd wife

Succession of Marie Anne Danis, widow of Philippe Chauvin Joyeuse. "Petition by Mr. Raguet, acting as Procoureur General of the King, stating that he has been notified of the death of the Widow of Sr. Philippe Chauvin and that, though she has left no goods worth being sealed and inventoried, it would be suitable to list and describe the clothes and apparel for her use in the house where she died, as she leaves four children, two with her brothers in Illinois, and two other minors in this city. Councillor Nicholas Chauvin de Lafreniere, Councillor on this case, accompanied by M. Raguet and the clerk of the Council, went to her house where Marianne Chauvin, her daughter, affirmed that nothing had been carried away nor secreted.

"The list of articles found at the house includes kitchenware, bedding, a chest, the contents of which was remitted to the daughter to make clothes for the children, papers, statement of debts of deceased, etc., the whole left in charge of Sr. Chantalour. Moreover, there is a young negro, aged twelve or thirteen, now ill with the prevailing sickness, measles.

"Signed Chantalou; Lafreniere; raguet.

"Discharge to Sr. Chantalou, who has produced the effects entrusted to him.

"Signed: Lafreniere "

Vol. 18, No. 3

June 28, 1747 "Papers belonging to the succession of Widow Chauvin. [illegible]

"April 28, 1734. Marriage contract of Philippe Chauvin, son of Jules Chauvin and Angelique Derounsay, a native of Montreal, Canada, with Delle Marianne Danis, daughter of Charles Danis and Dorothee Mescioucrata, a native of the Parish of Notre Dame of Kaskaskia, province of Louisiana. This is a collated copy signed by Jerome, notary. Sr. Louis Chauvin, brother of the groom, was present and the mother and stepfather (Sr. Turpin) of the bride.

"July 1, 1747. Receipt to Madame Joyeuse (Chauvin) for four months rent at 18 livres and two hens, the sum of 72 livres and 20 sols. Signed: La Veuve Beaupre.

"Letter, dated March 14, 1747, written to Madame Joyeuse by Charleville, announcing that he has 1400 livres to remit to her from succession.

"July 1, 1747. Sale of effects of succession of Widow Chauvin Joyeuse, returns amounting to 240 livres which were turned over to Sr. Lafreniere.

Signed: Lafreniere: Chantalou; Raguet

"Statement of debts of the above succession, amounting to 20 livres, 3 sols. "

--

The names of the two Joyeuse sons who were sent by the mother to her brother in the Illinois may be found in records of that territory as follows:

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK PAPERS, FROM ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS: Vol.XIX & VIII

P. 263, Vol.IXI, Virginia papers notes: "pd. Mr. Danis his Wages as Ind. Interpt. from Kaskaskias to Wiaw, under Capt. Helm, & for Horse hire, etc. $260"

--

Vol. VIII, List of Inhabitants of Vincennes taking oath of fidelity, renouncing George III, includes:

"Entoine Zoyaux" (This would be Antoine Joyeuse, as the English would spell)

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, PUBLIC LANDS, Vol. 1, p. 570, proves this by mentioning lands originally claimed by Joyeuse, Joseph, Vincennes District

La Gen Register Vol 18 No 2 June 1971 Chauvin 54

THE ~~CHAUVINS~~ OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY

Submitted by Mary B. Cunningham and Jeanne C. Blythe, St. Louis Mo.

Much has been written of the Chauvin brothers who figure in the early history of New Orleans; not so much is known of two others, Jacques and Gilles, both of whom have a definite place in the history of the French colonization in North America and both of whom have descendants living in and around St. Louis. There is also a sister, Michelle, wife of Jacques Neveu, who figures in the early history of Illinois. It is to these three that we will confine ourselves in this article giving only enough of the others to put our three in their proper places in the family.

Pierre Chauvin and Marthe Autreuil, of Montreal, were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom figure in the history of Louisiana and Illinois. They are:

1. Barbe Therese born 1665. She married Ignace Hubert de Bellair and both of them appear to have been in Louisiana at one time although both returned to Montreal. They left children in Louisiana.
2. Gilles born 1668
3. Michelle born 1670;married Jacques Neveu.
4. Jacques born 1672; died 1729
5. Joseph born 1674; died 1729
6. Nicolas born 1676; died 1749
7. Louis born 1678; died 1731
8. Paul born 1680; died 1729

At this point, and before getting into the main part of our story, it might be well to digress long enough to clear up a misconception of rather widespread proportions. As is well known many of the French appended additional surnames to their family names, particularly when there were several brothers living in the same area. Thus Joseph Chauvin added de Lery to his name, Nicolas added de la Freniere and Louis became de Beaulieu. A number of writers have assigned the surname of Charleville to Jacques Chauvin's name. This is not correct. Nowhere in the records have we found him referred to as other than simply Jacques Chauvin. It is our opinion, based on a careful reading of the old records, that the eldest brother of a family retained the family name alone, the younger ones added distinguishing surnames. Jacques Chauvin was the eldest of four brothers to settle in Mobile and, therefore, he was known and was referred to as Chauvin alone. The same holds true in Illinois. Three sons of Gilles settled in Kaskaskia. Of these Louis, the

Chauvin

La Gen Reg Vol 18 No 2 June 1971 55

eldest, was always ~~Chauvin~~. His two younger brothers were known as Philippe Chauvin dit Joyeuse and Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville. Like the Delery family, the descendants of Joseph Chauvin dit Charleville, in about the third generation, dropped the Chauvin part of the name and became known only as Charleville. Many of those still living in and around St. Louis have forgotten that their name ever was Chauvin.

We cannot say who it was who first applied the name of Charleville to Jacques Chauvin. Perhaps it was the compiler of the "Chauvin Vertical File" to be found in the Louisiana State Library in Baton Rouge. This writer speaks of the brothers, Joseph, Nicolas and Louis, with their additional surnames and then mentions Paul as being also in Louisiana. He says " it is possible that Jacques is the one called Charleville and if Paul was in Louisiana he may be the one called Chauvin. But this is mere speculation."

There are few records of Paul but enough to know that he was called Montplaisir. Jacques, as we have said, appears in the records only as Chauvin. We state, therefore, that the Chauvins who properly add Charleville to their names are all descendants of Joseph of Kaskaskia and that this name was never given rightly to Jacques or any of his descendants.

FAMILY OF GILLES CHAUVIN

Tanguay, in his first volume, says that Gilles was buried in Montreal in 1691 "he having been killed by the Indians with LeMoyne de Bienville". In his third volume, however, he gives two marriages for Gilles - 1st on January 21, 1697 to Marie Cabassier, daughter of Pierre Cabassier and Jeanne Guiberge; 2nd to Angelique Guyon dit Derounsay, daughter of Michel Guyon dit Derounsay and Genevieve Marsolet. Tanguay lists two children for the first marriage and nine for the second. We do not know when or where Gilles died. He was recorded as being in Detroit in 1706 (Burton - "Cadillac's Village") but evidently lived in Montreal as all of his children were born there.

Children of Gilles Chauvin and Marie Cabassier were:

1. Pierre born January 5, 1698 in Montreal; dead by 1743
2. Louise Daniel born April 13, 1699 in Montreal; died July 13, 1737 in Montreal. She married on February 20, 1721, at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Nicolas Perthuis, son of Nicolas Perthuis and Marguerite Celles-Duclos. There were seven children of this marriage.

Children of Gilles Chauvin and his second wife, Angelique Derounsay, were:

1. Louis born in Montreal January 14, 1702; of whom more later.
2. Philippe born in Montreal July 4, 1707; he was also dead by 1743 as we shall see later.

CHAUVIN FILE

chauvin

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INDEX TO THE BLACK BOXES

Submitted by: Mrs. Fred O. James (Thelma Coignard) and
Mrs. Irene Owen

(Continued from Vol. XII - No. 48 - Page 356)

CHAUVAIN	Marie Magdalena BADILLO, year 1787, Sp. Doc. 1665, Box 49, wife Francisco de Sales BADILLO, daughter of Maria, sister-in-law Magdalena SANTIAGO, Juana Maria DAUVILLE.
CHAUVAIN	Nicolas. New Orleans 1800, F. 117, Box 83, p. 14. Lived on Bourbon Street adjoining properties of the widows LIOTAUD and ST. MAXENT.
CHAUVAIN	Santiago. New Orleans 1801, Box 85, F. 247. Late husband Madrid Juana, son of Maria CHAUVAIN and brother Mlle. Magdelena.
CHAUVANT	Marie. (W) Year 1804, #52 Dauphine Street.
CHAUVAU	Mr. July 7, 1794, No Docket number, Box 22. Doctor at the cape. Massacred at Fort Dauphin by troops of Jean Francois.
CHAUVE	Francois Firmin (called Brindamour). August 22, 1753, #1368, Doc. 1382, August 29, 1753, Doc. 1373.
CHAUVEIN	? . Doc. 24, February 8, 1770, Box 26.
CHAUVEIN	? . February 8, 1770, Sp. Doc. 24, Box 26.
CHAUVIERE	? . September 27, 1745, Fr. Doc. #4062-26817-28.
CHAUVILLE	(See CHAVILLE's card).
CHAUVILLE & BROUTIN	March 21, 1724, New Orleans. Regulation providing.
CHAUVIN	Dame Angelique DEROUNRAY. April 28, 1734, Fr. Doc. 29471 - L.H.Q. Vol. 18, #3, page 698. Wife Jules CHAUVIN, mother Philippe CHAUVIN, mother-in-law Delle Marianna DANIS.
CHAUVIN	Barbara. (W) April 14, 1737, Doc. 23769, L.H.Q. Vol. 9, page 124.

Vol XIII JAN, 1974 No. 49

N.O. GENESIS

Chauvin
57

CHAUVIN	Brothers. (See Sr. Jacques CHAUVIN's card.
CHAUVIN	Charlotte. Doc. #8140.
CHAUVIN	Dame Delle Marianna DANIS. April 28, 1734, Doc. #29471, L.H.Q. Vol. 18, #3, page 698. Wife Philippe CHAUVIN, daughter Charles DANIS and Dorothee MESCIOUERATA, daughter-in-law Jules CHAUVIN and Angelique Derounray CHAUVIN, mother Marianne CHAUVIN. June 10, 1747, Fr. Doc. #4393, L.H.Q. Vol. 18, #3, page 697. Succession of said widow who left heirs in New Orleans and Illinois.
CHAUVIN	Delery Dezilic Francisco. Doc. #312, Box 31, January 21, 1734.
CHAUVIN	Francois. New Orleans 1774, F. 3765. Instituted proceedings vs. Dr. WEST and Delery.
CHAUVIN	Hypolite. May 15, 1758, Doc. #7208. Deceased wife of Joseph ESCUYER, Sr. Son of Jacques ESCUYER DE-AMIRAUDE?
CHAUVIN	Jacqueline St. Anne. February 6, 1745. Was rendered judgements by Superior Council. Wife of Jean Antoine ST. ANNE. Year 1788, Sp. Doc. #1775, Box 50. Wife of Jean Antoine ST. ANNE.
CHAUVIN	Jean Thomas. (W) Merchant and resident of Illinois. Traveler from Illinois on a supply of flour for the Kings warehouse at Natchez. August 20, 1736, Fr. Doc. 6018.
CHAUVIN	Jacques. (W) Merchant of New Orleans. Private of the Canadian Army stationed Ft. Rochefort, transferred to Ft. Maurepas. Deceased husband Jeanne DOUVILLE. (See Sr. Pierre CEARD's card.)
CHAUVIN	Mlle. Jeanne Marie Marthe. (See Jeanne Marthe CHAUVIN BROUTIN MACARTY.)
CHAUVIN	Jules. April 28, 1734, Fr. Doc. # 29471, L.H.Q. Vol. 18, #3, page 698. Father Philippe CHAUVIN, husband Angelique DEROUNRAY CHAUVIN, father-in-law Delle Marianna DANIS.

CHAUVIN	Dona Magdalena. December 1, 1787, Sp. Doc. #1665, Box 49. Resident of New Orleans, daughter Maria, sister of Santiago, sister-in-law Maria Juana DAUVILLE. CHAUVIN, sister of Magadelena CHAUVIN de BADILLO.
CHAUVIN	Marguerite. February 5, 1752, R-32. Wife of DEVERBOIS.
CHAUVIN	Maria Dona. February 18, 1790, Sp. Doc. #2405, Box 57.
CHAUVIN	Marie. February 7, 1744, Fr. Doc. #23740 - 3774.
CHAUVIN	Marie Anne, Dame. November 23, 1787, Sp. Doc. #1659, Box 49, resident of New Orleans.
CHAUVIN	Marie Madelaine. March 22, 1790, Sp. Doc. #2444, Box 58, resident of New Orleans. Wife Francisco de Sales BADILLO. Wilfully endorsed a note on behalf of her husband, which was against Spanish laws. She petitioned later to be exonerated of the obligation she contracted.
CHAUVIN	Marthe. 1762, Doc. #8084. Widow of Valentin DEVIN.
CHAUVIN	Michelle. April 14, 1737, Fr. Doc. #8204 - 2023, L.H.Q. Vol. 9, page 124. ? by Sr. Jacques Hubert de BELEAIR and his wife Catherine NEUVEN, acting in settlement of Succession of her deceased parents Jacques NEUVEN and Michelle CHAUVIN.
CHAUVIN	Sr. Pierre. Pierre CHAUVIN de la FRENIERE, the future attorney general of Louisiana. July 1737, Fr. Doc. ?27/75. A Canadian, October 7, 1739, Fr. Doc. 39-186, L.H.Q. Vol. 7 - #3, page 492.
CHAUVIN	Philippe. (W) called Joieuse?, July 18, 1741, Fr. Doc. #D-41(132). Resident of New Orleans. April 28, 1734, Fr. Doc. #29471 in L.H.Q. Vol. 18 - #3, page 398. Native Montreal Canada. Son of Jules CHAUVIN and Angelique DEROUNRY CHAUVIN. Husband Delle Marianna DANIS. Son-in-law Charles DANIS and Doretheee MESCEOUERATE.
CHAUVIN	Sr. Louis. (W) Merchant and resident of Illinois district, June 4, 1793, Doc. #3061, Box 68. Brother Philippe CHAUVIN, son Jules CHAUVIN and Angeleque DEROUNERY

Chauvin
59

THE DESCENDING FAMILIES OF HYPOLITE CHAUVIN
by Phoebe Chauvin Morrison

This Hypolite Chauvin, the son of Hypolite "Paul" and Charlotte Toups was born in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. He is the eldest son and brother of Louis and Zenon. These three brothers were responsible for most of the Chauvins and descendants in South Louisiana. Since Hypolite did not use the title "Junior", I refer to him as Hypolite (II). There are four Hypolites in this line and I have used the II, III, and IV to distinguish the difference. None of them used titles.

This book is the third in my series of Chauvin descendants. The family is so large that it must be divided in order to print the books. It is my desire to make our family information easily available for future descendants. Many of the old records are gone by way of one destruction or another.

Covering from the birth of Hypolite (II), born 1788, to 1997 (219 years), approximately 2,337 descentants of Hypolite have been located, including 652 families with children. These family groups show the dates and places of births, marriages, deaths, and burial locations as could be located, as well as the generation number (up to 15) of the descendant's Chauvin line, going back to about 1600. Occupation as stated on early Census records is also included with the year of the Census. When it was obvious that cousins married, the relationship is stated.

Research for the Chauvin family was collected from the Civil Records of 25 Louisiana Parishes, Numerous Cemetery Listings, published records, newspaper publications of births, marriages & deaths, and hundreds of cousins and friends.

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Rayville La
Mar. 1. 1978

Chauvin
61

Dear Mr. Garvin;

Glad to get your letter and know you have solved your Ladner line.

I bought book of J. Higginbotham "Old Mobile" and Fort Louis de la Louisiane. 1702-11. It gives fairly Complete Story of earliest happenings in our history. as many of my ancestors came in with the Lemoine brothers. I've gotten much help from this are. And while I have had much of this a long time, It gives more of what I had.

Am sending brief out line of the Chauvin and Couillard lines. I can trace my Denys de Bonaventure lines back to 1400s Jean was the first navigator to discover St Laurence River, I believe. On my Paternal line, all French and Acadians, Maternal side "Campbell" Scotch-Irish, Incey - also Irish and Tindall from Isle of Wright and Kent. so I'm quite a mixed up person as to lineage. and married 1/2 Irish 1/2 English. So what my children have, quite a merry mix up. The Irish seems to crop up more than all the other.

As to your connection with [redacted] there were ~~three~~ children of Joseph C. Delery + ~~Lau~~ Francoise Lawrence Le Blanc. She was a Muchly Married Gal, and heirs by all, unless the second Marria which was annulled as Bigamous did not produ there was a child that # 3 claimed. Do you have all of her marriages and products of same? I d if you want them. All from "Superior Council" in La. Historical Quarterlies

Just where are you from? It must be down South, to be in all these families.

As to the La Croix, I find no Marriage in Our Chauvins, but there is another Chauvin lin that married into La Croix, would you have any thing on One Paul Hipolite "called Pol" [redacted] married Charlotte Toups, in St. Charles Parish? I spe four years trying to prove his parentage, but no one not even Alice Forsyth could produce any thing on him. All we have is his will and list of children. These are all in South La. around Houma and Thibodeaux - and those areas. I believe he was an Acadian, but his family wont accept this & Ive no proof so far

What families are you tied into? I know the history pretty well of most every one in early La. And would be intrested to know.

We hope we will be relieved of some of this bad Cold weather. wind is blowing hard and forecast of rain, but hope not.

I have moved back to my home on my Farm and note the new address.

Sincerely
Rowena E. Mulhern

Rayville La. 71269
Rt 5, Bx 151

1631 - Pierre born in little village of Lion d'angers in province of Anjou. son of Rene - Catherine of Avard. This is documented. There were two Pierre's before his advent. one the founder of the little trading post on St Lawrence River called Tadoussac, we cannot prove the same line but dates go to make it look as if they were of same family. This would put them back into mid or early 1400's. I have the copy of our Pierre and Martha Autreuils marriage in Canada 1658.

The Couillards go back much earlier. We have material from Howard Tilton Library on Couillard.

Michel L'Espinay (L'Epinet) was Governor of Province of La. 1717-18 - He comes thru same line as Ours.

Guillaume Couillard and Guillemet Hebert

This Couillard is traced back to Normandy and William the Conquorer. I will not try to go back that far

The Louis Epinett that was in Charge of D'Ancey Settlement above Cannes Brulles above N.O. in 1720 is, I am sure the parent of my Guillaume Eppinette of Saint Onge, France, but have not found the proof. We found Louis E. in Point Coupee around 1763-

MRS. R. E. MULHERN
RT. 5 BX 151
RAYVILLE, LA.
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This has a lot of Geneology not directly related

Mr. Ernest A. Garvin,
569 Garfield Ave.,
Belford. N.J. 07718

CHAUVIN

DO NOT CIRCULATE
Genealogy File

CHAUVIN—DE LERY—LA FRENIERE Family

WHEN one interested in the history of Louisiana colonial days opens her golden book, the treasured volume that lists the strenuous deeds and the identity of her beautiful courageous women and brave adopted sons, he finds written in bold characters the names of four strong men, and their two sisters, who came to the infant colony with the intrepid Le Moyne brothers. They were the Chauvins who, like their leaders, Iberville and Bienville, attached to their patronymic or family surname, certain additional designations.

In this fashion the descendants of Joseph Chauvin de Léry are known by the name of de Léry (or Delery, as it is spelled today). The children of Nicholas Chauvin de la Frénière, became known as la Frénière, and one made it imperishable in the blood-stained pages of Louisiana's history. The descendants of Louis Chauvin de Beaulieu, and there were many of them, called themselves simply Beaulieu. The oldest of the four brothers, Jacques Chauvin de Charleville, who died in Biloxi in 1729, and his son, Jacques, who settled in the Illinois country, were the only ones to retain Chauvin as a surname.

Pierre Chauvin, born in Anjou, was the son of René Chauvin and Catherine Avard de Solesne. He died in *Nouvelle France* August 4, 1699. On March 3, 1653, he was established in the parish of Ville Marie, on the Isle of Montreal, and received a grant of land in Canada in 1654. His wife was Marthe Autreuil, daughter of René Autreuil and Françoise Lachaunerlin, from which union were born eight children, six sons and two daughters, six of whom became splendid pioneers in French colonial Louisiana. They were Jacques Chauvin de Charleville, Joseph Chauvin de Léry, Nicolas Chauvin de la Frénière, Louis Chauvin de

Chauvin
67
Pg. 14

Beaulieu, Barbe Chauvin, wife of Ignace Hubert de Bellair, and Michelle Chauvin, who married Jacques Nepveu.

The six brothers and sisters, leaving the comfort and security of their Canadian homes, arrived in the Louisiana colony at Biloxi in 1706 or earlier. They made the long sea-trip from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico as passengers aboard one of those French vessels that brought at rare intervals from France or the Northern Province, settlers for the little colony on the Gulf, that had come to life in 1699.

While some of the less daring amongst the colonists that clustered around *Fort Louis de la Mobile*, were preparing their little garden patches for future necessary harvests, three among the newly-arrived Chauvins, Joseph de Léry, Nicolas de la Frénière and Louis de Beaulieu heard the call of the virgin forest and heeded its voice. Bienville, the governor, was then endeavoring to enter into amicable trading relations with the Spaniards of Mexico. The Chauvins, sensing their opportunity, obtained permission from him to start out for the *Presidio del Norte*, on the Rio Grande.

Leaving Biloxi on October 10, 1716, and taking with them necessary trading merchandise, worth 43,200 livres, they entered the state now called Texas, by way of Natchitoches, where St. Denys had established a little block house, known as *Fort Saint Jean Baptiste*. At this point, they were met by the daring Louis Juchereau de Saint Denys (q. v.), its commandant, and by Graveline and Darbanne, associates in their commercial enterprise.

The country traversed by them was occupied by the Cenis Indians. Near a fork of the Trinity River were lead mines worked by the Spaniards and not far away stood a small mission, called *Tejas*, guarded by a few Hispanic soldiers. The Chauvin brothers traversed the whole width of the present state of Texas and reached the Presidio in April, 1717, where the jealous and suspicious Spaniards rejected Bienville's well-intended plan for reciprocal trading rights, and seized the merchandise of his commercial envoys. The Chauvins and Saint Denys returned to Biloxi in 1718 empty-handed, but the path blazed out by them and Saint Denys from Natchitoches across the then nameless region of Texas, was for many a day the only known road from the Louisiana borderland to the Presidio on the Rio Grande.

The archives of French colonial Louisiana disclose that in March 1719, Joseph Chauvin de Léry, one of the six original pioneers, filed with the Superior Council an application for a concession of six *arpents* front on the Mississippi, in the *Tchoupitoulas* district. At the same time three of his brothers, as well as one of his nephews, requested from the Council a similar concession in the same place. Being desirable settlers, their request was promptly granted and the four Chauvin brothers and their nephew became landed proprietors in Louisiana in 1719, a short while after the foundation of New Orleans.

Joseph de Léry was the first to establish himself in the *Tchoupitoulas* section. Later on Nicolas de la Frénière and his nephew began to clear their land, and not long thereafter, as a result of their arduous labor, an impenetrable forest gave way to a smiling, sun-lit and productive plain.

The plantations of the Chauvin brothers stood next to the lands belonging to Governor Bienville. In 1720 their immediate neighbors were Dulude, manager of the Sainte Reyne concession, and Claude Joseph Dubreuil de Villars, eventually known as the Louisiana Creosus, his wife and two children. At that time the total population of the *Tchoupitoulas* district amounted to twenty-one white masters, twenty-one white servants, three hundred and sixty-five negro slaves and eleven Indian vassals. There were also three hundred and thirteen heads of horned cattle, forty-five horses and eight hundred parcels of land under cultivation. Among the settlers in that primitive Arcady, Joseph de Léry and his three children, Louis de Beaulieu, his wife and three children, and Nicolas de la Frénière, his wife and three children, shared in its increasing affluence.

Jacques Chauvin de Charleville, one of the original six Louisiana pioneers of the name of Chauvin, died in old Biloxi in 1729. His son, Jacques Chauvin de Charleville, eventually migrated to St. Louis in the Illinois country, where he died in 1785. He had married in Kashaskia, about 1740, Genevieve Bonacceuil, and left six children, all born and settled in and around St. Louis. His eldest son, Jacques

Chauvin III, born in the Illinois district in 1743, died there May 8, 1826, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, on a concession he had obtained in 1799, opposite the village of St. Charles, Missouri, from Don Carlos de Hault de Lassus, the last Spanish lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana. He married a daughter of Joseph Michel-Tayon, one of the founders of St. Louis. In his younger days, Jacques Chauvin III was a well educated young officer in the French colonial service, stationed at Fort Chartres in the Illinois. He retired from the army when Louisiana became a Spanish province, and at his death left six sons and four daughters, whose descendants are still to be found in the present state of Missouri.

His father, Jacques Chauvin de Charleville II, had, beside him, at least four other sons and two daughters: Jean Baptiste Chauvin, who married Françoise Brazeau, of Kaskaskia; Louis Chauvin, whose wife was Thérese Lemoine des Pins; Charles Chauvin, who married Marie Louise Lemoine des Pins; François Chauvin, apparently unmarried; a daughter who became the wife of Daniel Blouin, a prominent merchant of Kaskaskia, and another who married Jean Baptiste St. Geme-Beauvais, of Saint Genèvieve.

Nicolas Chauvin de la Frénière, one of the six first Chauvins to come to Louisiana, married Marguerite Le Sueur, whose father had come from Canada to Louisiana with Iberville and Bienville. In 1699-1700, Le Sueur, with Louis Juchereau de Saint Denys, Father Pinet and other daring spirits, explored the unknown country of the Natchez, the Illinois, the Arkansas and the Minnesota. During the reign of Louis XIV, de l'Isle, the celebrated French geographer, drafted a remarkably accurate map of the Mississippi River from information furnished him by this Sieur Le Sueur, who died in Louisiana after a trip to France in 1702.

Nicolas Chauvin de la Frénière, from his marriage with Marguerite Le Sueur, had, among other children, Nicolas Chauvin de la Frénière *fils*, born in New Orleans, *Procureur Général du Roi* in Louisiana, who became, at the time of the cession of the province by France to Spain, a most heroic figure. He was tried by a drum head court martial for rebellion against Spain and shot on October 25, 1769, by order of Governor Alessandro O'Reilly, in the barracks facing the *rue du Quai*, behind the old Ursuline convent in Conde street. He will remain forever immortal in the annals of Louisiana, not only as the leader of the Martyrs of 1769, but as one of the most brillant and remarkable men of his time. In certain records still preserved in the colonial archives of New Orleans, he is given the title of count. He was of imposing appearance, with a noble face and his bravery was unquestioned. It is said that he bore a striking resemblance to Louis XIV and that he had been educated in France, which accounted for his learning and polish. Gifted with a golden tongue, he held his hearers spell-bound with his eloquence. He was by far the best-beloved man in old New Orleans. After his cruel death, Louis XV, who had not raised a finger to save him from the fury of Spain, made late amends by granting his widow the sum of 10,000 livres as a paltry indemnity for his ungrateful attitude toward one of French Louisiana's most valuable sons.

The unfortunate Chauvin de la Frénière had married twice. His first wife was Mademoiselle Hubert de Bellair, his cousin, and daughter of Jacques Hubert de Bellair and Catherine Nepveu. From this first marriage was born a daughter, Mademoiselle de la Frénière, who became the wife of the dashing Jean Baptiste Payen, Sieur de Noyan, captain of cavalry, knight of St. Louis and nephew of the revered Jean Baptiste le Moyne de Bienville, founder of New Orleans. In spite of his influential family connections, the Chevalier de Noyan shared the fate of his illustrious father-in-law and died in 1769, before a Spanish firing squad.

His second wife was Marie de la Chaise, daughter of Jacques de la Chaise, former Comptroller General of Louisiana, and Marguerite d'Arensbourg, and granddaughter of Jacques de la Chaise, the incorruptible *Commissaire Ordonnateur*, and Marguerite Cailly. She was also a sister of Louise de la Chaise, who became, October 2, 1759, the wife of Joseph Roy de Villeré, *Ecrivain de la Marine* and commandant of the German Coast section in 1767. Villeré was also numbered among O'Reilly's victims and died as bravely as la Frénière, Payen de Noyan, Marquis, Caresse, and Milhet, who were all immolated in 1769.

Louis Chauvin de Beaulieu, one of the original six Chauvin brothers and sisters, married Charlotte Orbanne Duval. At his death his widow became the wife of François de Mouy. His posterity is not known outside of the descendants of a granddaughter, Françoise Chauvin Beaulieu de Monplasir, born in New Orleans, May, 1755, who married Michel Dragon (q. v.), and whose daughter in turn married Andrea Dimitry (q. v.). A son was François Chauvin Beaulieu de Monplasir, born at Biloxi, who married Mariannne la Lande d'Apremont born at Fort Condé.

Barbe Chauvin, eldest girl of the Chauvin sextette, married Ignace Hubert Bellair, a native of Canada, who belonged to a family of *voyageurs* engaged in the northern fur trade. Barbe and her husband left Louisiana and returned to *Nouvelle France*, living in Montreal, where they both died before April 13, 1737. Their daughter, Catherine Bellair, married in Louisiana, Jacques Nepveu, her first cousin, son of Jacques Nepveu and Michelle Chauvin.

Michelle Chauvin, the younger Chauvin pioneer, had also married in Canada. Her husband was Jacques Nepveu. They returned to Montreal, where they settled, but on April 16, 1737, while enroute for the Illinois Post, Michelle and her husband were murdered by Indians. It was their son who married his cousin, Catherine Bellair.

The Nepveus in Canada were a prosperous family. The archives of *Nouvelle France* show that a certain Jean Baptiste Nepveu, a merchant of Montreal, acquired from Jacques Bourdon d'Autray, November 28, 1716, the ancient *seigneurie d'Autray*, established in 1637, on Isle Dupas, in the St. Lawrence river, and in 1731 became owner of the *fief* of La Morraye in the same place. He was, therefore, included among the petty Canadian lords during the French regime.

Joseph Chauvin de Léry, another of the six original Chauvin pioneers, was a militia captain in the colony and a Choctaw Indian trader. His first wife was Hypolite Mercier, who died at la Rochelle. Thereupon, in May 1726, he married Françoise Laurence (or Lorance) Le Blanc, daughter of Henri Le Blanc and Servanne Lemarié. She was a native of Saint Laurant, in the diocese of St. Malo, Brittany, and was well connected in Louisiana, the Councillor Bruslé being her brother-in-law, and the *Procureur Général* Fleuriau as well as the Councillor Fazende being, by marriage, her second cousins. Madame de Morières was likewise her aunt. When Joseph Chauvin de Léry Sr. was killed by the Indians in 1729 at the Natchez Post, he left, from his second wife, three children: Françoise, Marguerite, and Laurence Chauvin de Léry.

Marguerite Chauvin de Léry, his daughter, married twice. Her first husband was the Marquis Dominique de Verbois. At his death she became the wife, on August 14, 1759, of Bernard de Verges, an ensign in the colonial troops, son of Chevalier Bernard de Verges (q. v.), chief royal engineer in Louisiana, and Marie Thérese Pinau.

François Chauvin de Léry, eldest child of Joseph and Françoise Laurence Chauvin de Léry, married, July 26, 1763, Marie de la Chaise, daughter of Jacques de la Chaise and Marguerite d'Arensbourg. She was a niece of Père de la Chaise, confessor of Louis XIV. From her union with François Chauvin de Léry issued ten children: (a) François, born August 6, 1764, who married Constance Le Sassier and left five children, (1) Charles Chauvin de Léry, married to Amice du Tillet; (2) Felix Chauvin de Léry, married to Fénélie d'Auterive; (3) Céleste Chauvin de Léry, who became Mrs. Guigue; (4) Victoire Chauvin de Léry, who married a cousin, the Sieur de Léry, and (5) Josephine Chauvin de Léry, who married Jubel Reynoy; (b) Louis Boisclair Chauvin de Léry, born August 19, 1794, who married Marie "Tonton" Corbin Bachemin and had eight children: (1) Chauvin de Léry, who married his cousin, Victoire de Léry; (2) Dr. Charles Chauvin de Léry, a prominent New Orleans physician and distinguished writer, who married Odile Chauvin de Léry; (3) Boisclair Chauvin de Léry, whose wife was a Miss Tricou; (4) Edouard Chauvin de Léry, married to a Miss Boutté; (5) Victoire Céphise Chauvin de Léry, whose first husband was Homer Fortier and second, J. P. Dubreuil de Villars; (6) Eveline Chauvin de Léry, who also married twice, first, Théophile Dubreuil de Villars, and second, his brother, Adolphe Dubreuil de Villars, father of J. Claude and Claude Albert de Villars, and (7) Eliza Chauvin de Léry, who became the wife of Prosper de Trouard; (c) Jacques Monplaisir Chauvin de Léry, born November 2, 1805, first married Emérente Forstall and, secondly, Adèle de Trouard, among whose grandchildren by his first wife were Lucien de Léry, married to Miss Flotte; John C. de Léry, husband of Miss Fernandez, and Lucille de Léry, who became the wife of Edgar Bouligny; (d) Marie Aimé Chauvin de Léry, who married Mr. Seuzeneau, and (e) Marienne Constance Chauvin de Léry, who became the wife of Hardy de Boisblanc.

By his first wife, Hypolite Mercier, Joseph Chauvin de Léry, *pére*, who was killed at the Natchez Post in 1729, had three children :

1.—Antoine Chauvin de Léry des Ilets (or Islets), who married Charlotte Faucon du Manoir, daughter of Jean Baptiste Faucon du Manoir and Charlotte le Jaloux. From this marriage issued six children: (a) Jean Baptiste de Léry, who married Marthe Bienvenu; (b) Marguerite Françoise de Léry who married, first, Jean Baptiste Esnould de Livaudais, and, second, the Chevalier Vincent de Morant; (c) Charlotte de Léry, who married, in New Orleans, March 10, 1763, Jacques Esnould de Livaudais; (d) Jeanne de Léry, who became the wife of François Beaumont de Livaudais; (e) Judith de Léry, who married the Count de MacNamara; (f) Louise Constance de Léry, who became, June 19, 1767, the first wife of Jean René Huchet de Kernion (q. v.).

2.—Joseph Chauvin de Léry, *fils*, who married, December 13, 1738, in New Orleans, Marie Faucon Manoir, whose sister Charlotte had become the wife of his brother Antoine. Joseph de Léry met the same fate as his father, being killed by the Indians, before February 31, 1736. The widow Chauvin de Léry, *fils*, married, March 14, 1739, Pierre Benoit Payen de Noyan, Seigneur de Chavoy, who was king's adjutant at the Fort Condé de la Mobile, and son of Pierre Jacques Payen de Noyan, Seigneur de Chavoy, a naval lieutenant.

The estate of Joseph Chauvin de Léry Sr., killed by the Indians in 1729, was settled in 1734, his *Tchoupitoulas* plantation being sold, October 28, to Augustin Payen de Noyan for 1000 livres. His widow, Françoise Laurence Le

Chauvin
71

Blanc, deserves special mention for her many and varied matrimonial ventures. She married a second time in New Orleans, June 25, 1734, Louis René François de Manne, a noble *écuyer*, born in the parish of Saint Jean, in Bonichard, Touraine, a son of René de Manne and Charlotte de Blanchy.

However, this second marriage was declared null and void, August 20, 1737, by the Vicar General of New Orleans, as de Manne was conclusively shown to be a bigamist, the first to earn such an unenviable title in Louisiana. Not disgusted by this disastrous matrimonial fiasco, Françoise, after the annulment of her marriage with the bigamist de Manne, chose for her third spouse the very noble and distinguished Chevalier de Saint Aignet.

But this was not the last of her many nuptials. The Chevalier de Saint Aignet, breathing his last at *Fort de l'Assomption*, while serving under Bienville in his Chickasaw campaign, Françoise stood for the fourth time before the altar, November 22, 1744, with Messire Henry Aymé Elizabeth de Montaut, Chevalier de Montbéraut, a native of Polaminy, in the Comté de Foix, bishopric of Rieux, son of the Marquis de Montbéraut and Marguerite de Blondel. That Françoise was still a popular woman in the colony is shown by the fact that the *grand marquis*, Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, among other notables, signed, as a witness, her marriage contract.

To cap the climax of her matrimonial adventures, Françoise Laurence Le Blanc de Léry de Manne de Saint Aignet de Montaut, burying her fourth husband, married for the fifth time the Marquis de Verbois.

LABRANCHE Family

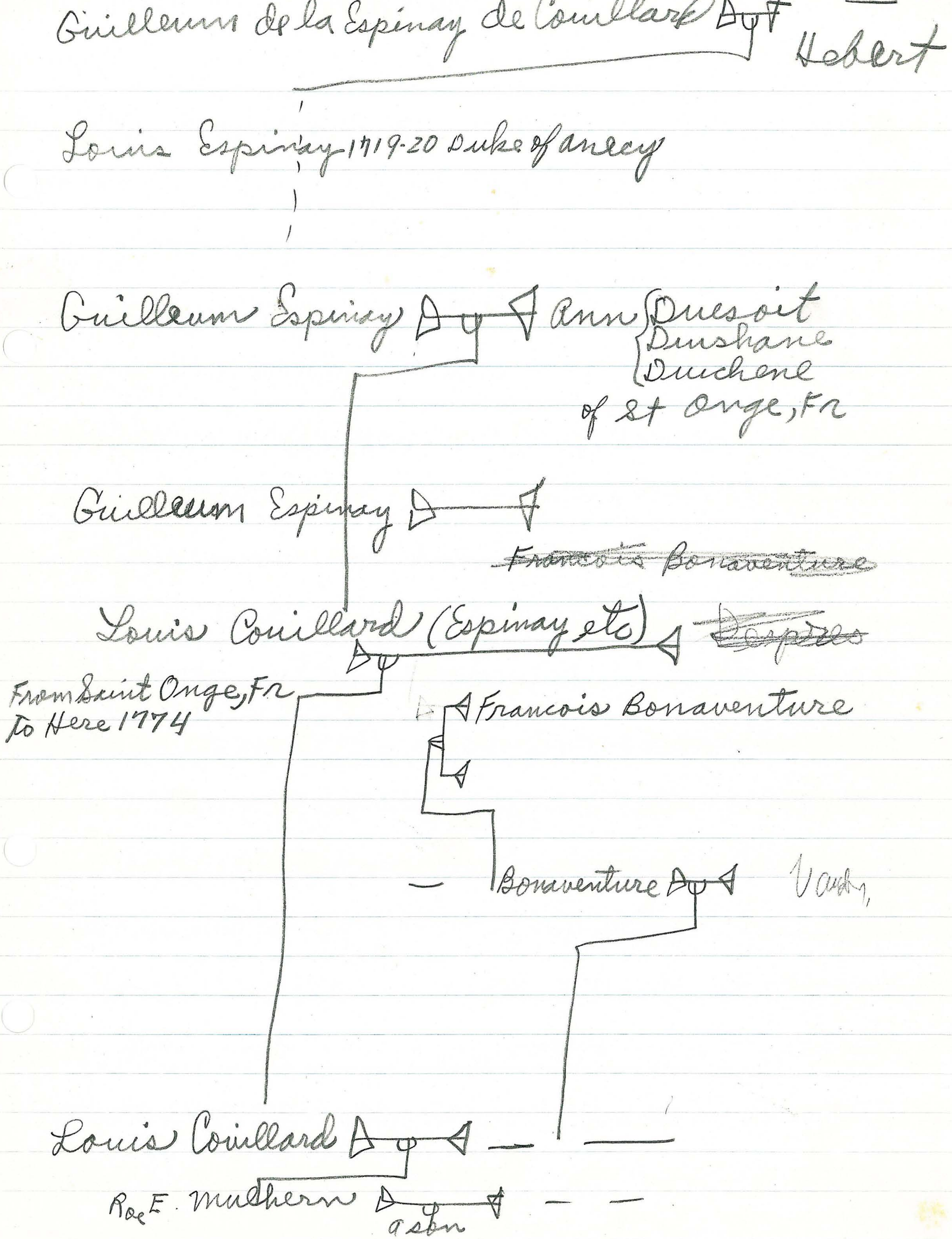
FOUR ships were ploughing their way through the stormy Atlantic sailing toward the West. They were freighted with six hundred and forty-one souls, exclusive of the officers and crews, and among their passengers were eight hundred and seventy-five German colonists and sixty-six Swiss. *Les Deux Frères, La Saonne, La Charente* and *La Garonne*, as those sailing vessels were called, had left the port of Lorient, in Brittany, on June 24, 1721, bound for Louisiana.

Their human cargo, hard-working, worthy but impecunious men and women, had been lured by John Law's enticing and deceiving pamphlets, from the farms of their ancestors to the so-called *El Dorado* of the West. They came from the German Palatinate and the country along the Rhine. They had left a land where want and famine ruled—a land that had been almost destroyed by the Thirty Years' War and the havoc wrought by the armies of Louis XIV.

Many of their countrymen, before them, had wended their way in droves to various ports of France, on their way to America, believing that they were following the road that led to fortune, only to find out later that they were trudging the path that ended at Golgotha.

They were herded like cattle, but with far less consideration, by the agents of John Law. In many a French port, Death's angel had begun to visit them before they had even embarked. But in their intoxication, they would not retrace their steps homeward. Though many of them already reposed in the churchyards of Lorient, la Rochelle and Brest, victims of disease and privation, the survivors determined to carry on. Only the strongest would survive the rigors and dangers of the long ocean voyage. Pestilence was to carry off many others when they reached the shores of that alien Promised Land!

Chauvin 72


Guilleum de la Espinay de Couillard
Hebert
Louis Espinay 1719-20 Duke of anecy
Guilleum Espinay
Ann
Duesoit
Dushane
Duchene
of St Onge, Fr
Guilleum Espinay
~~Francois Bonaventure~~
Louis Couillard (Espinay etc)
~~Despres~~
From Saint Onge, Fr
to Here 1774
Francois Bonaventure
Bonaventure
Vardy,
Louis Couillard
Rae E. Mulhern
a son

Chauvin
73 ①

3 de ~~Beaumont~~ Guillaume Couillard △ ▽ Guillemette Hebert
mar aug 26, 1621, Quebec

1ST Seigneur de Beaumont
~~6~~ 7 Charles Couillard △ ▽ ① Marie Pasquier
B 1647
m 1668
▽ ② Louise Couture
m 1686

Louise △ ▽ Olivier Le Tardif
m 1637

Marguerite △ ▽ ① Jean Niolet
② ▽ Nicolas Macard

Elizabeth △ ▽ Jean Guyon

Marie △ ▽ ① Francois Bissot
▽ ② Jacques Lalande-Gayon

Gertrude △ ▽ Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye

de Lespinay
5 Louis Couillard △ ▽ Genevieve Després
may 1653

Ref. abbe A. Couillard-Després
La Première Famille Française
au Canada

De Saint-allais Vol IV

Cyprien Tanguay
Dictionnaire Genealogique Vol I
pp 71-73 , # 373-391

Cahiers de l'Histoire 1, Jan 1960, La France
younger branch of the Bourbons

memoires de la Société Genealogique
Canadienne française vol XII, P. 4-20

nos ancetres By Godbout

DGC *prob* Dict Geneal Canada

Fauteux, Les Chevaliers de Saint Louis
en Canada pp 144-145

(5) Louis Couillard de Lespinay △ ▽ Genevieve Després
Bpt 1629
D. 1678

Jeanne Couillard De Lespinay △ ▽ Paul Dupuy de Lislois

Le Jeune, DGC I, 438
Dictionary Canadian Biography II 155-156 By nive Voisine

Jean Bte Couillard de Lespinay (See △—▽ Genevieve De Chavigny
B. May 2, 1657, Quebec

24
25
Louis Couillard De Lespinay △—▽ (1) Marie Vaudry
M 1680, 1688, 1712, 1716, 1719
▽ 2 Marie Fortin
▽ 3 Marguerite Belanger
▽ 4 Marguerite Fortin
▽ 5 Louise Nolin

26 Jacques Couillard de L'espinay △—▽ Elisabeth Lemieux

Genevieve De Lespinay △ ▽ Simon P. Denys de Boneventure
B. 1660, Quebec
(Le Jeune DGC I
202-204

[6] Charles Couillard △—▽ ① Marie Pasquier
[7]
▽ ② Louise Couture

By 1st.
2 Sig de Beaumont
[27] Charles-Marie △—▽ Françoise Couture

By 2nd -
[28] Joseph △—▽ Geneviève Turgeon

De Beaumont
[29] Charles △—▽ Madeleine Couillard

[30] Pierre △—▽ Elisabeth Nadeau

Marie

Anne

Marguerite

24 Louis Couillard △ ② marie Fortin
25
⑤ Louise nolin

By 2 -

113 Louis Couillard marthe côté

François — madeleine Bernier

J Bte — Genevieve Langlois

114 Paul — marie josephe Couture

Elisabeth — Louis côté

116 Simone — alexis - Jean Guyon

117 Joseph — marthe Belanger

118 By 5 anne — Louis Margane etc
— Louis Fournier etc

[26] Jacques Coulliard △ ▽ Elisabeth Lemieux

[119/120] Joseph △ — ▽ ① Genevieve Caron
▽ ② Elisabeth Blanchet

[121] Jean Bte △ — ▽ marie Reine Caron

[125/126] Jacques — ▽ ① Louise Boulé
▽ ② Veronique Bélanger

marie

Elisabeth

madeleine

marthe

angelique

[129] Clement — ▽ Catherine Deneau

27 Charles marié Couillard Δ○+ Francoise Couture

Francoise Δ—+ Louis Turgeon

131 Charles Δ—+ Francoise Boilard

28 Joseph Couillard Δ + Genevieve Turgeon

Genevieve	Δ + Joseph Dallaire
marguerite	Δ + Jean Guay
133 Joseph	Δ + madeleine Filteau
Cecile	Δ + Thomas Guénet
Francoise	Δ + Louis Dallaire
marie	Δ + Jean-Bte Gosselin

29 Charles Couillard △+ 124 Madeleine Couillard

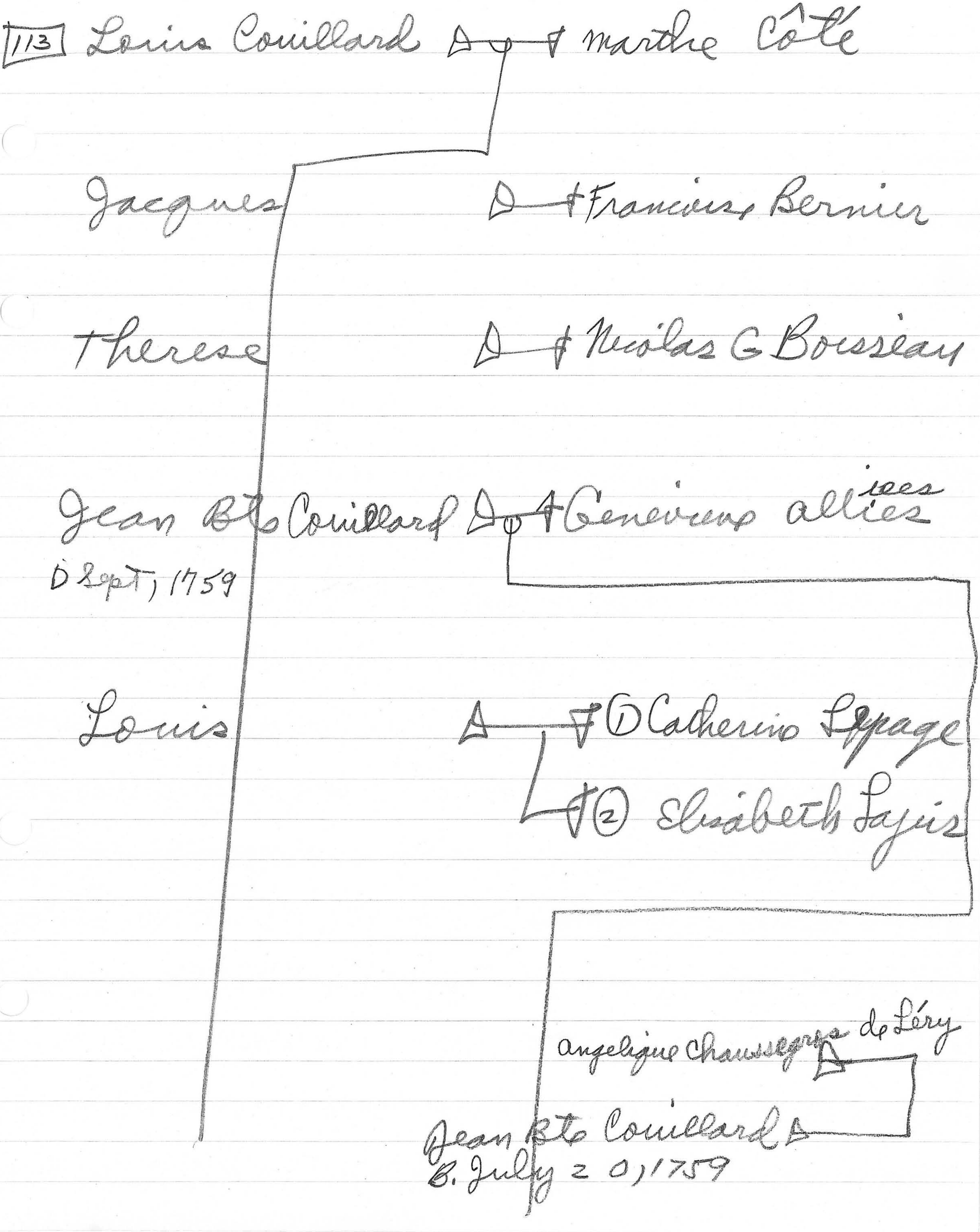
Madeleine △+ Jacques Joncas

Louise ▷—+ Louis Joncas

135 Charles △—+ Veronique Côté

30 Pierre Couillard △+ Elizabeth Nadeau

anne	△+ Jean Bte Guenette
Elizabeth	△+① Jean Maurice +② andre Noreau
136 Francois	△+ Josephte Molleur
Louise	△+ Augustin Roy
marie	△+ Henri Roy



113 Louis Couillard △—♀ Marthe Côté

Jacques △—♀ Francoise Bernier

Therese △—♀ Nicolas G Boisseau

Jean Bte Couillard △—♀ Genevieve allies ices
D Sept, 1759

Louis △—♀ ① Catherine Lepage
♀ ② Elisabeth Lajus

angelique Chaussegros de Léry △

Jean Bte Couillard △
B. July 20, 1759

114 Paul Couillard Δ—+ marieJosephe Couture

Therese Δ—+ Jacques Niole

Louis Δ—+ Elisabeth Belenger

Jean Bte Δ—+ Therese Bernier

Chauvin
progenitor of Couillard des Essars (des Écores, des
Equores, etc

117 Joseph Couillard △ + Marthe Belanger
Bapt Sept 18, 1701

Marthe △ + (1) Pierre Caron
+ (2) Barthelemy, alif

Marguerite △ + (1) s. Joseph Couillard
+ (2) Pierre Caron

Genevieve △ + Jean Bte Couillard

Joseph △ + Marie Joseph Caron

Renie △ + Louis Caron

Romain △ + Genevieve Caron

Jean △ + Romaine Caron

119/120 Joseph Couillard △ ① Genevieve Caron
② Elisabeth Blanchet

By 1st

Joseph △ ① Marie Fournier
② Genevieve Brisson

Jean Bte △ ① Genevieve Fournier
② Therese Gagne

Michel
m. 1774 △ Josephte Vigneault

By 2nd

Charles △ Catherine Durocher

Chauvin
87

121 Jean Bte Couillard Δ ∇ marie Reine Caron

Jean Bte m. 1754 + 1758	Δ ∇ ① Genevieve Couillard ∇ ② madeleine Pin
Emmanuel m. 1763 + 1794	Δ ∇ ① Genevieve Chalifour ∇ ② Elisabeth Duval
Joseph	Δ ∇ marguerite Couillard
alexander	Δ ∇ marthe Bernier
Reine	Δ ∇ Jacques Frelat

125/126 Jacques Couillard ▷—▽ ① Louise Boule

▽ ② Veronique Belanger

By ① Elisabert m	▷—▽ Joseph Bouchard
By ② Genevieve	▷—▽ Louis Morin
Jacques M. 1757	▷—▽ Charlotte Fournier
Marthe	▷—▽ Jacques F. Miville
Charles M 1786	▷—▽ Francoise Lemieux

129 Clement Couillard △+ Catherine Deneau

Marie △+ Jacques normand

marguerite △+ Joseph Dupont

Clement
M 1778 △+ Françoise Dubeau

Jacques
M.1787 △+ Genevieve Kirouac

Etienne
M 1793 △+ F~~rancoise Coulombe~~
Genevieve Asselin

Veronique △+ Francoise Coulombe

131 Charles Couillard ▷‡ Francoise Boilard

Charles ▷‡ Francoise St. Pierre
M1781

Francoise ▷‡ nicolas Lafontaine

Charlotte ▷‡ Jean Bte Lacasse

Therese ▷‡ andre Dubord

abraham ▷‡ angelique Turgeon
M 1792

Chauvin
91

133 Joseph Couillard Δ+ madeleine Filteau

madeleine
M 1785

Δ+ Joseph Couture

Charles
M 1787 + 1799

Δ+ Apolline nadeau

+② Josephte Lamontagne

Francoise
M 1790 + 1803

Δ+① antoine Turgeau

Δ② Louis Couture

135 Charles Couillard Δ+ Veronique Côté

Jean Bte m/1788	Δ+ Charlotte Després
Charles m/1801	Δ+ Madeleine Rousseau
Alexandre m/1803	Δ+ Catherine Lavoie

136 François Couillard & Josephte Molleur

Charles
M.1792

& Josephte Palardy